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**CONTENTS**

Correspondence of Hon. Arthur Middleton, Signer of The Declaration of Independence.....	183
Abstracts from the Records of the Court of Ordinary of Greenville County, Ninety Six District, 1787-1789.....	214
Notes on Granville Bastion (1704).....	221
Marriage and Death Notices from the City Gazette.....	228
Historical Notes.....	237
Index .....	241

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MISS MABEL L. WEBBER,  
South Carolina Historical Society,  
Charleston, S. C.

# THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVI

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CORRESPONDENCE OF HON. ARTHUR MIDDLETON,  
SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

The following letters to and from Hon. Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, have been acquired by the South Carolina Historical Society. As they bear upon the last years of the Revolutionary War in this State of which period very little contemporary information remains, they will be read with interest. Some of the letters are to other persons.

Arthur Middleton (1742-1787) was a son of Hon. Henry Middleton for a time President of the Continental Congress and a man of large fortune. (See a sketch of Arthur Middleton in this *Magazine*, Vol. 1, page 242.) At the time of this correspondence he was in Philadelphia as a member of the Continental Congress.

Hon. Aedanus Burke, whose letters we print first, was born at Galway, Ireland, and died at Charleston, S.C. in the 59th. year of his age the 30th. March, 1802.

He is said to have emigrated first to Bermuda, and from there to have come to Charleston. It is also said that he served in the American Army and that he reached the rank of major of militia. He was elected Judge under the Constitution of 1778 in that year, and was a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly in January 1782. He was elected in 1784 one of the Chancellors of the State.

He was known for his independent and yet benevolent disposition, was of unblemished character and celebrated for his witticisms and also for his blunders. He was said to have been educated for the priesthood in the Catholic Church but to have become a Protestant. His letters, under the name of "Cassius", attacking what he considered the aristocratic features of the Society of the Cincinnati, are well known and had much effect in their day. Many stories are told of him by Judge O'Neill (*Bench & Bar of South Carolina*, Vol. 1, page 35). His fine portrait still exists in the possession of the Hibernian Society of Charleston of which he was the first President.

[Ædanus Burke to Arthur Middleton,]

Baltimore, Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup>, 1781.

Dear Sir.

I arrived here last Evening, having left Mr. Izard<sup>1</sup> & the Doctor<sup>2</sup> at Susquahana ferry on Sunday Even<sup>g</sup>. What do you think of their not travelling 100 miles in Six Days? They are not yet arrived—I shall wait their coming up, & then push forward as fast as I can. They travel so slow that it is more than double the Expence to me to stay w<sup>th</sup> them, besides the time lost. Izard's Waggon broke down & detained us a day: At Susquahana we were detained, the wind blowing fresh, and the ferry man w<sup>d</sup>. not venture his boat & hands w<sup>th</sup> the waggon w<sup>th</sup>. was so loaded & so heavy, that Izard was obliged to sell all his stock of Rum, brandy & Soap, w<sup>th</sup> he did with Tears in his Eyes, his candles & sundry other articles he must also part w<sup>th</sup> if he means to reach Goose Creek plantation.<sup>3</sup>

My principal business of writing to you now is, to request our Carolina friends bound Southerly, not to come this road unless

<sup>1</sup> Hon. Ralph. Izard (1741/2-1804), Senator from South Carolina in the first Congress of the United States (see sketch of him in this *Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 213).

<sup>2</sup> David Oliphant, M.D., born September 8, 1750, member of Council of Safety, of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, Surgeon General of Southern Department on the Continental Establishment, member of the Cincinnati Society, removed to Newport, Rhode Island, after the War and married Ann Vernon for his second wife and left descendants (this *Magazine*, Vol. XX, p. 173).

<sup>3</sup> "The Elms" near St. James's, Goose Creek, Church.

they are well stocked with Cash. Their charges are most unreasonable. Since I left Philadel<sup>a</sup>. it has cost me between five & Six Dollars each day, and in a few days more at this rate I shall not have a Shilling in my pocket. Warn them against this rout for God's Sake. Some of them may have a curiosity to visit the Allied Army at York. In order to save them trouble I have to tell my friends in Philadel<sup>a</sup>. that by General Orders all persons whatever are forbid going within Certain Limits of the Camp, unless they are on duty, or attached to some Corp of the Army Quartermaster, &c. are desired to secure their horses, &c—This to prevent the Provisions & forage being eat up by a Set of idle Spectators, who had before flocked from all parts in thousands to see the Shew.

Since I begin my Lettr<sup>r</sup>. I was interrupted by a Gentleman's reading a Letter w<sup>th</sup> he just received from his friend in Camp. I begged him to let me copy the Extract of News w<sup>th</sup> I send you.

There are Reports here that after the Defeat of the British on the Eight of last month, another Action happened two days after, in w<sup>th</sup> the Enemy were totally routed & their retreat cut off from Cha<sup>a</sup>. Town.

I have often recollect<sup>ed</sup> w<sup>th</sup>. Satisfaction what you mentioned to me a few Evenings before I left you; "that you intended to have the Memorial relative to the Bermudians reconsidered."<sup>4</sup> Should you succeed, you w<sup>d</sup>. do an extensive Act of humanity: and if you should not meet w<sup>th</sup>. Success, still I think you will feel a pleasure, that altho' you could not releive the miseries of an unfortunate set of people, you however pity them.

I shall not fail from time to time writing to you and will be very happy to have a line from you also. On my arrival in S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina I shall immediately inquire about your family and its affairs, and transmit you an account of them, and perhaps see them. I need not assure I hope, that should an occasion offer of rendering you any Service in my power there, or anywhere else, I w<sup>d</sup>. embrace it with pleasure. I remain Sir with affection & esteem, Your most Obd<sup>t</sup>. & Most

humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
Ædanus Burke.

<sup>4</sup> A resolution strictly limiting the purchase and shipping from South Carolina of certain cargoes of rice to Bermuda (*Journal of Continental Congress*, Vol. XIV, p. 609).

[Burke to Middleton]

Camp before York, Octobr. 16<sup>th</sup>, 1781.

D<sup>r</sup>. Sir.

I arrived here yesterday morning, just time enough to see some service going forward. Our works were carrying on with spirit against this town until they were advanced pretty near to two redoubts, one advanced on the right, & the Second on the left of their Lines. Both these Redoubts were attacked by the French and Americans between seven & Eight O'Clock last Evening, and carried w<sup>th</sup> some loss. The french very formally waited til their Granaders with their Axes cut the Fraize w<sup>th</sup>. covered the Enemy's parapet, and this taking up some time, they lost more men than our Troops who did not wait long but lifted each other over the Pickets, & so lost fewer men, tho' both parties were exposed to a heavy fire. One circumstance merits remark, that the British officers to a man threw themselves on their knees to beg for mercy, and it was generously granted them, tho' our Troops had before the attack Orders not to spare a man of them. With respect to our Troops, this convinces me that bravery and humanity are inseparable, & as to the Eny's Officers taken now, I am satisfied that even from an enraged foe, one sh<sup>d</sup>. beg his Life in a manlike manner, but they imploring their Lives w<sup>th</sup>. a degrading, mean application, prove they are Conscious they deserve no Quarter who refuse Quarter.

October 18<sup>th</sup>.

About four O'Clock this afternoon the Enemy sent out a flag of Truce to Capitulate, requesting a space of time til tomorrow, w<sup>th</sup>. was granted them.

19<sup>th</sup> October, 6 O'Clock Evening.

One hour ago I was one of the many Spectators who saw the British Army march Prisoners of War out of the Garrison of York. The American & french Army formed two lines of Order of Battel from the head of our Works along the road w<sup>th</sup>. led out of the Town. Thro' both these lines the Ene-y marched w<sup>th</sup>. the same honors of War that the Garrison of Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town obtained:<sup>5</sup> Viz:

<sup>5</sup> This is not exactly correct. The terms were "The troops shall march out with colors cased and drums beating a British or German march." The terms at Charleston were "Not beating a British or German march." The York

"Colors cased—Not to play an Am-n or french March, and to keep their side Arms", but not to wear them.

To see these very men who had once reduced us to their power, & treated us w<sup>th</sup>. cruelty and insult, I was prompted by a Love of Revenge natural to the mind of man and in my opinion, a very justifiable and useful sentiment in a publick War. But when I beheld them reduced from their former power & Consequence to their present miserable melancholy plight, I for a moment forgot their insolence, their depredations and cruelty to those unfortunate men who had from time to time fallen in their power. They marched thro' both Armies in a Slow pace, and to the Sound of Musick, not Military Marches, but of certain Airs, w<sup>th</sup>. had in them so peculiar a strain of melancholy, and w<sup>th</sup>. together w<sup>th</sup>. the appearance before me excited sentiments far different from those I expected to enjoy. One must be something more or less than man not to be Serious on this occasion. I detest the British Army, and despise from my Soul the mass of unfeeling men w<sup>th</sup>. compose its Officers, But their pride, insolence and insults, their conduct in general in their hour of success, compared w<sup>th</sup>. their present situation in w<sup>th</sup>. all ranks of them discover a condescension and humility bordering on that of a Spaniel; this, I say, is a good Lesson, & is one instance of the inconstancy of fortune, & of the strange Vicissitudes in the Affairs of this World.

Be so obliging Sir as to give my best respects to M<sup>rs</sup>. Moultrie<sup>6</sup> and M<sup>rs</sup>. Harleston.<sup>7</sup> The Ladies in Williamburg are actually in mourning for their good friends the British. They are to a woman Tories, and most bitter ones. I mention this for the honor of our Carolina Rebel Ladies, who have despised to be wheedled out of their Virtue & Love for their Country by the British Officers. This conduct appears to me a very serious distinction—it is a publick one, and I have no doubt but the historian who treats of

Town terms were dictated by Col. John Laurens of South Carolina, one of the Commissioners, who had surrendered at Charleston. The march selected by the British was "The World turned upside down." (Garden's *Anecdotes*, 2d series p. 17.) The tune is known in Charleston.

<sup>6</sup> Probably second wife of Gen. William Moultrie, Hannah Motte, widow of Thomas Lynch (this *Magazine*, Vol. V, p. 257).

<sup>7</sup> Probably Elizabeth Lynch, the first wife of John Harleston (this *Magazine*, Vol. III, p. 172).

our times, will do them justice for their patriotism; for it is a circumstance much more worthy of history than a thousand idle stories that are daily retailed to us.

Pray tell our Carolina Gentlemen not to come the lower road, unless they have plenty of money; it has ruined me & will strip Olyphant & Izard I believe before they reach Carolina.

I shall be oblig'd to you Sir to give my best Compliments to the Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup>.<sup>s</sup> & Billy Moultrie &<sup>9</sup> their Ladies—and I remain dear Sir your most obd<sup>t</sup>. & most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Æd<sup>a</sup>. Burke.

[Endorsed] Æ. Burke,

16<sup>th</sup>. Oct. 1781.

[Burke to Middleton]

Petersburgh November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1781

At this time you must imagine I had my way good as far as Camden. But my going to the Seige of York threw me into serious difficulties; tho' I enjoyed a delicious gratification in seeing the insolence of our Enemies much humbled, as there is no Good (they say) without its proportion of evil, I experienced the truth of this in some measure. My riding Horse w<sup>th</sup>. I had of Tom Peters received a kick on the shoulder w<sup>th</sup>. crippled him effectually; and unless you have ever been in a situation somewhat like mine, you cannot form a just idea of my feelings on the occasion. I was advised to give him up to a Farrier: This too taught me a Lesson w<sup>th</sup>. I w<sup>d</sup>. recommend to a friend: never to be guilty of such a piece of cruelty to a poor animal, as to resign his flesh & blood into the hands of an ignorant, conceited black-smith, whom the neighbours call a Farrier. The Rouling of my horse was ten times worse than the blow he had, and what w<sup>th</sup>. the starving he had at York, he is ruined almost.

I stay in General St. Clair's<sup>10</sup> family, and am resolved to march w<sup>th</sup>. his division on many accounts, and shall make myself as easy as I can, and try to recover my horse on the mch.

<sup>8</sup> Alexander Moultrie (1750). His wife was Catherine Judith Lennox (this Magazine, Vol. V, p. 260).

<sup>9</sup> William Moultrie (1752-1796) son of Gen. Moultrie. His wife was Hannah Ainslie (this Magazine, Vol. V, p. 259).

<sup>10</sup> Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Col. Penn. Troops, Brigadier and Major General Continental Army, Commander United States Army, 1791.

Altho' I wrote to you a Letter from York after the Surrender, Yet as I do not recollect its contents I now congratulate you on that important event. It will turn out, I am in hopes, to be the means of terminating the War, and of restoring you to your family and to tranquility for the future part of your Life.

Are you not surprized the British Troops made so poor a defence? Had they wanted Military Stores, &c. (w<sup>ch</sup> was not the case I believe) yet with the large body of excellent Troops they had, surely they had daily & every night, opportunities of displaying their Gallantry by bold, spirited Sorties. When a military man w<sup>th</sup> a Command is in a like situation w<sup>th</sup> Ld. Cornwallis, the first consideration ought to be to make his very embarrassment contribute to his own military character, & that of his Troops. When he surrendered he was well posted; his works not much impaired, and whatever you may be told of our attacking him in a night or two, this would not be attempted until we made nearer approches I believe, w<sup>th</sup> must take longer time.

The truth is I believe the Spirit of the British Troops (the Officers particularly) was much broken by a sense of their insults, cruelty & depredations, and a keen apprehension of vengeance from our hands. I never could agree with a vulgar observation; "that a brave man can not possibly be cruel", w<sup>ch</sup> in one sense is a mistake. I believe that Caesar Borgia was the most cruel Villain of all the Villains of his or any other time; yet his bravery was never doubted, whilst he extirpated by Poison or the dagger most of the Petty Princes of the different States of Italy on w<sup>ch</sup> he had designs. However, I am of opinion that when Conquerors in the hour of success & victory stain it with cruelty, and treat with insults & indignation a fallen Enemy; In case a change of fortune takes place, and they come to be worsted by defeats, it is almost impossible but their fears of revenge must in trying occasions affect their courage. The British may in future, as they have for some time fought well, while there is a prospect of superiority; but losing this prospect, they do beg their lives with a meanness that would shock you.

Towards the conclusion of the Seige of Y. Officers & men were impressed w<sup>th</sup> a notion that every man w<sup>d</sup> be put to the bayonet. No wonder they were so ready to surrender.

Their being allowed to wear their side arms disgusted many

officers. I cannot account for it. Tho' I am not for degrading Enemies by rigorous terms, yet the dishonor offered and which our Ofrs. suffered at Cha<sup>a</sup>. Town by being disarmed contrary to solemn treaty ought not to have been forgotten by those in authority. That humility w<sup>ch</sup> renders good for Evil may for ought I know be an amiable Virtue in private life: But a nation by such a humility and condescension is degraded more or less, and when extended to a powerful, proud & insolent Governmt. it has no one good effect on them; it works a contrary one.

From hence the Division will march this morning. Last night a Letter arrived from General Jones<sup>11</sup> from N. Carolina inform<sup>g</sup>. that at Wilmington there were 400 regular B. Troops & about 600 Tories. They have an outpost of 100 men at Heron's bridge 10 miles from W. and have sent out the wives and families of those who had not joined them. That Gen<sup>l</sup>. Rutherford was collecting the wives & families of the Tories to send in return, &c. &c.

By opportunities for the Southward could not you send me the Philadel<sup>a</sup>. prints? I shall be oblig'd to you, & would be happy to render you any service in my power. I Saved several Negroes for some of S<sup>o</sup>. Carol<sup>a</sup>. friends w<sup>ch</sup> the British had at York. There was one of yours, but he went on board a vessel & c<sup>d</sup>. not find him. I have one of Jn<sup>o</sup>. Izard's<sup>12</sup> with me. I remain D<sup>r</sup>. Sir Yours affectionately

Aed<sup>a</sup>. Burke.

(Endorsed)

The Honble Arthur Middleton, Esq.,  
Philadel<sup>a</sup>.

[Burke to Middleton]

Jacksonborough,<sup>13</sup> Jany. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1782.

I had the pleasure of receiving your favor by Mr. Mathews,<sup>14</sup> and as I am obliged to attend the house, & the Express is to set off in two hours, you are not to expect a Lett<sup>r</sup>. at this time from me much longer than this preface.

<sup>11</sup> General Allen Jones North Carolina Militia (died, 1796).

<sup>12</sup> John Izard (1746-1780) (this *Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 232).

<sup>13</sup> The Village of Jacksonborough, where the first General Assembly of South Carolina met after the fall of Charleston (May, 1780), was chosen in

Before the Assembly met I was of opinion that General Leslie<sup>15</sup> was such an Officer, as ought, & would try something, rather than put up with the result of our holding the Rebel Legislative body for three weeks past within Six & thirty miles of him. Their Gallies tho' they have the Inland Communication open by the "New-Cut"<sup>16</sup> & more Southerly, yet do nothing. They give out that the Rebels by thousands line the bushes & swamps along the River. All of them have lost their spirit & their hopes: above one hundred of their adherents (the inhab'ts. of Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town & the Country) have deserted over to us, and more are daily coming over their Lines: Our prisoners are treated with every affectation of Civility in Town & they deign to call them Americans: The Tories are turning arrant Rebels, and Bob Williams, Wells,<sup>17</sup> Alex. Inglis, & the rest of that crew, say they are. they have no fears upon them, they rely on their own innocence & our Justice, for they know not what they have done to be afraid of: The Commandant winks at a little traffick carried on by our people, but 'tis in such paltry articles, w<sup>th</sup>. they know can be of little Use to us.

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place of Camden where Gov. John Rutledge had intended at first to call it together. At page 560 of Volume 4, Genl. McCrady uses these words with regard to this place: "Jacksonboro was a small village on the West bank of the Edisto where the river is known by the name Pon Pon. It consisted of the Court House, Jail and two or three small houses about 35 miles from Charles ton."

He seems to have been ignorant of the description given in the Diary of Allaire, a British officer who passed through it in 1780. (Appendix to Draper's "Kings Mountain and Its Heroes," p. 487.) "A village containing about 60 houses situated on the Pon Pon or Edisto River. The most of the houses are very good, the people tolerably well to live. Some large store houses for rice from which they carry it to Charleston."

<sup>14</sup> Gov. John Mathews (died 1802), Member of the Continental Congress who had done good service there in times of trial. Elected Governor by the Jacksonborough Assembly. He had been elected a Law Judge in 1776 and was elected Chancellor in 1784. The Constitution of the State forbid the re-election of Gov. John Rutledge as he had served out his term.

<sup>15</sup> Alexander Leslie, Major General (Br.), Commanding in South Carolina at the end of the war.

<sup>16</sup> At the head of the North Branch of Stono River.

<sup>17</sup> Probably Robert Wells, Editor of "*The Royal Gazette*" then published in Charleston. A violent Tory. (See Editor's note later as to Bob Williams.)

You w<sup>d</sup>. laugh at the invoice of a little Cargo brought up the river the other day: Shoe-buckles, Gause, cambrick, Ladies Gloves, & to make all this trumpery go down a little rum & Sugar.

I wish I could give you a proper Idea of the distressed situation of this country, & temper of the people; & this I assure you has undergone a great & serious revolution since you were here. The outrage & cruelty of the British is beyond description, and the inveterate hatred & spirit of Vengeance w<sup>th</sup> they have excited in the breasts of our Citizens is such as you can form no idea of. The very females talk as familiarly of shedding blood & destroying the Tories as the men do. 'Tis a certainty that small Tory parties who live in Swamps & make horrid incursions on the peaceable Settlements, neither give nor receive Quarters.. One of our Members of this present Assembly kept a tally of the number of men he has killed on the barrel of his pistol, and the notches amount to twenty-five. I know another who has killed his fourteen, &c. &c. And thus has our country been depopulated almost. And the few that are left cannot possibly be brought back to order and tranquility without much trouble, & address.

As yet I have wondered from the subject, you will say; What is the Assembly doing. The bills before the house that merit attention are, one regulating the militia; for raising two Continental Battalions; Circuit Court Laws, &c; and a Confiscation-bill.<sup>18</sup> This will make a great noise and will bring so many families & their children to beggary & ruin, that I most devoutly detest it, altho' I think the men who are the objects of it should never be received into the bosom of this Country.

The Committee on this business made out a List at first about seven hundred, but before it was brought into the house the number was reduced to this w<sup>th</sup> I enclose to you. After debating on it, the house recommitted the business, and the Com'tee added a further number of two hundred & forty,<sup>19</sup> the Estates of Cha<sup>s</sup>.

<sup>18</sup> All of these bills became laws (*S. C. Stat.*, Vol. 4, p. 516).

<sup>19</sup> The number of persons whose Estates were confiscated under the terms of the acts as passed is stated in McCrady (Vol. 4, p. 584) to be 239 and the number amerced at 12 per cent to be 47. The lists are stated by him not to be entirely accurate. Under subsequent acts quite a number of persons and Estates were relieved from the penalties of the Confiscation Act.

Pinckney,<sup>20</sup> Dan<sup>1</sup>. Horry,<sup>21</sup> Lowndes, &c.<sup>22</sup> &c. are comprehended in this list for Sequestration w<sup>th</sup> many more. . . . Two only are in opposition to it in the whole. 'Twould make you laugh were you to attend this Committee, tho' the Subject is a melancholy one. Every one gives in a List of his own and the State's Enemies, and the Enquiry is not so much what he has done, as what Estate he has.

I will ask you one political Question. Can Property be secure under a numerous democratic Assembly w<sup>th</sup> undertakes to dispose of the property of the Citizen? The men of property in our house join heartily in this measure, but they do not reflect the time may come when the Precedent will be execrated by their posterity. The Doctrine of *Escheats* w<sup>th</sup>. us contains regulations, w<sup>th</sup> under the Authority of the Judiciary Magistrate would appropriate any property w<sup>th</sup> our Enemies might have held in this Country without the legislature's being their own carvers.

Our Assembly, however, is distinguished in this, that 'tis composed of very respectable good men,<sup>23</sup> and we are happily extricated from that Tory dead weight w<sup>th</sup> used to embarrass our Councils in Charles Town. The Tory Interest is entirely excluded. Gov<sup>r</sup>. Rutledge conducted the business with good policy in excluding from voting all such persons as had not borne arms antecedent to the 27th September. The numbers thus excluded were considerable in some parishes, and they murmured exceedingly for a few days. For my part I w<sup>d</sup>. think it madness to allow men to influence our Elections who had born arms against us without giving some Test of their attachm<sup>t</sup>. to us—for ought we know it w<sup>d</sup>. be giving away our Country, & the resources of it.

Jan<sup>y</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. Our Election for Gov<sup>r</sup>. came on Yesterday when

<sup>20</sup> Charles Pinckney was amerced. He was the father of Charles Pinckney, four times Governor of South Carolina. He had been a member of the Council of Safety and of Governor Rutledge's Council, but after the fall of Charleston had taken British protection.

<sup>21</sup> Daniel Horry. He was amerced at 12 per cent.

<sup>22</sup> Rawlins Lowndes, President of South Carolina under its first Constitution (1778) was not visited with any penalties. He had taken protection after the fall of Charleston. Mrs. Ravenel is in error in saying in her book *Charleston the Place and the People* that he was a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly.

<sup>23</sup> It will be seen that this opinion was also that of Governor Edward Rutledge who was a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly.

Gen<sup>1</sup>. Gadsden was chosen by a Majority of two (I think). His declining the office, & his manner of doing it, is the most illustrious action of his Life. I am glad the Compt<sup>t</sup> was paid him, but more so he did not accept it. Mr. Matthews was afterwards chosen to the satisfaction of every one.

Your family are on Ashley River<sup>24</sup> and in perfect health. I have not yet had the pleasure of paying them a visit, it is dangerous to go so low without a party, and had I known that Ned Rutledge intended to go down, as he has done, I should have attended him.

Gov<sup>r</sup>. Burke<sup>25</sup> has taken french leave off James Isld, and I believe he is justifiable. The Tory refugees very numerous there had killed some Prisoners & threatened him—he wrote to the Comman<sup>t</sup>. but his complaints were slighted—I believe they w<sup>d</sup>. not have been sorry, if he had been dispatched.

5<sup>th</sup>. Feby. I fear we shall not be able to compleat our Quota of Continental Troops—You will hear by this Express of the extravagant bounty we offer,<sup>26</sup> but the truth is that we have not men; our present number are supposed to be not more than 8000, out of w<sup>th</sup>. if we raise 600 for 3 years or the War we shall do wonders—Laurens<sup>27</sup> tried yesterday to carry in the house his favorite scheme of raising 2500 blacks. Only himself, Ramsay, Mr. Ferguson & about 13 others also joined in it—By all the rest it was execrated. Gen<sup>r</sup>. Greene favored it—wished for its success—The northern people I have observed, regard the condition in which we hold our slaves in a light different from us. I am much deceived indeed, if they do not secretly *wish* for a general Emancipation, if the present struggle was over—A very sensible men whom you well know in Philadel<sup>a</sup>. once mentioned seriously to me, that our Country w<sup>d</sup>. be a fine one, if our whites & blacks inter-married—the breed w<sup>d</sup>. be a hardy excellent race, he said, fit to bear our climate.—

<sup>24</sup> Probably Middleton Place then owned by Henry Middleton the father of Arthur Middleton and still celebrated for its beautiful garden and trees.

<sup>25</sup> Gov. Thomas Burke (1747-1783) of North Carolina the first governor under its new Constitution in 1781. He had been taken prisoner and sent to Charleston being for much of his time on James Island, from which he escaped. He had been a member of the Continental Congress.

<sup>26</sup> They offered Negroes both to those who enlisted and to those who procured enlistment of recruits.

<sup>27</sup> Col. John Laurens, who was shortly afterwards killed when a raid was made by the British on Combahee River.

I must now bid you Adieu—I am only sorry I cannot converse w<sup>th</sup>. you longer at present, but shall have more leisure after our adjournment.

I am w<sup>th</sup>. sincere friendship,  
Yours

Æd<sup>s</sup>. Burke.

[Endorsed—] Confiscat<sup>n</sup>. Lists, &c.

Burke,

Jan. 25<sup>th</sup>. 1782

[Burke to Middleton]

Jacksonborough, March 15<sup>th</sup> 1782.

I had the pleasure, Sir, of writing you two letters since your favor reached me by Gov<sup>r</sup>. Mathews—We have been quite destitute of News—a fortnight and more is now past since the Adjournment of the Assembly, yet the Army is still encamped at Col. Scirvin's<sup>28</sup> house, within 5 miles of the Boro, but under marching Orders for a Week past, to go lower down I suppose. The late Excursion of the Enemy thro' St. Thomas's you will have good accounts of, they took some prisoners, killed Major Benson<sup>29</sup> & a few more, w<sup>th</sup>. would not have happened, had not Gen<sup>r</sup>. Marion been obliged to attend the Senate. Marion however has been killed in the Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town Newspapers, as he very often heretofore has been.

After my arrival here, among the many of our former acquaintance I enquired after, I asked what became of your friend *Steel*. For a long time I saw one man only who could give any account of him, & he said that Steel had been taken up and sent to the Provost by Order of the Command<sup>t</sup>. of Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town, but that having got out again, he disappeared, and no one could tell how they had disposed of him. I lately heard of his fate—Col. Stark<sup>30</sup> who has just left Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town, gave me the following relation. Steel was confined to the same apartment in the Provost w<sup>th</sup> Stark & others, for no fault but his firm attachment to our Cause. In the Provost

<sup>28</sup> Col. William Skirving, of St. Paul's Parish, Col. of the Colleton Regiment. His residence Oak Lawn has been rebuilt by Ambrose E. Gonzales one of his descendants.

<sup>29</sup> Major Wm. Benison (McCrady, 1780-1783, p. 604) Editor.

<sup>30</sup> Col. Robert Stark, who was long confined by the British in the "Exchange" now called the "Old Post Office."

he bore his distress not only with constancy, but Stark says, that his conversation, his manly good sense, his wit, but above all his constant cheerfulness and gaiety, compensated for some measure for the miseries they suffered in the dungeon, and made their lives tollerable, nay comfortable, he said. Either the Command<sup>t</sup>. or the ill-fate of the Prisoners envied their happiness—they were deprived one night of the Source of their mirth & pastime—Steel was hurried away by a party on board a British Frigate *the Camilla*, that lay in the Harbour, was forced to do duty there, and she soon put to Sea. Thus has this unfortunate Good man been hurried away from a Country and a people that were dear to him, on an Element, & mode of Life he was not accustomed to, and what must imbitter Steel's affliction the more is that he must serve in a Cause he detested, ag<sup>t</sup>. men for whom he had a generous & warm affection.

From what happened lately here, I will know that if Steel be alive, and his friends interposed, he w<sup>d</sup>. be shortly enlarged—The Enemy in Cha<sup>t</sup>. Town w<sup>d</sup>. on no account agree to enlarge Col. Stark, tho' he was exchanged in the General Cartel—But some weeks ago General Green offered a Capt. Barry to be closely confined for him (By direction of Congress, I hear). *Immediately* on hearing it the Command<sup>t</sup>. & others became the most humane, attentive men you can imagine—They gave him Liberty to go where he pleased, & allowed him also on quiting the Town to bring out many goods and articles for himself & friends—And thus can the greatest haughtiness & insolence submit to the greatest meanness. I shall say no more about Steel's case, as I well know your partiality and regard for him.

I was at Head Quarters yesterday where I saw Mrs. John Izard<sup>31</sup> & Tom Middleton's Widow<sup>32</sup> on their way to the Gov<sup>r</sup>. for leave to send rice into Town—By the way, I saved them the trouble of proceeding further by telling them a proclamation was issued to the contrary. The Ladies told me that M<sup>rs</sup>. Middleton & the Children were in perfect health.

I remain, D<sup>r</sup>. Sir, with friendship & affection,

Yours,

Æ. Burke.

<sup>31</sup> Widow of John Izard already mentioned.

<sup>32</sup> Elizabeth Deas, widow of Thomas Middleton, son of William Middleton (See this *Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 234).

[*Endorsed*]

A. Burke,

March 15<sup>th</sup>. 1782.

To the Honorable Arthur Middleton,  
Esq.

Philadelphia.

[Burke to Middleton.]

May 14<sup>th</sup> 1782.

In a few days after our Assembly adjourned, having little or nothing to do in the Civil department, and the Army in the greatest tranquility, I retired to Col. Scirving's with a few Law books, where I remain, except that once a fortnight I call on the Gov<sup>r</sup>. & at Head Quarters. I mention this by way of apology for my not writing to you but two Letters since the Seting of the Assembly. It is not so agreeable to excuse oneself to those for whom we have an Affection, but 'tis sometimes necessary. I had nothing new to tell you as our Delegates were going on to Philadelphia, & would tell you all the News.

The State of this Country, and of the Army, is pretty much what it was in January: The conversation of the day turns on such news as we can hear from the Northward, for the Garrison of Cha<sup>n</sup>. Town affords little, except what we hear of the Tories. The Confiscation Act began to work on them some time since, and still continues to sweat them considerably. Altho' this day two Years they were insolent and cruel as Tygers to the unhappy prisoners of C.T. yet they w<sup>d</sup>. give the world now for an opportunity, even to cringe, like Spaniels. The haughty Leslie himself wrote a Lett<sup>r</sup>. to Gen . Green (thinking it beneath him to hold any communion with Gov<sup>r</sup>. Mathews) solliciting the general's interference on behalf of the Tories; and received for Answer, he must apply to Civil Authority, w<sup>th</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> he himself had nothing to do. Upon this he addresses himself to the Governor. You must have heard of this affair before, so I shall only remark, that whatever pretensions to magnanimity & National Spirit the Britons make in the hour of success & prosperity, they are capable of the meanness of asking favors of those whom the moment before they had insulted.

As often as I recollect the insolence, the oppression of those people, and above all, their deep, dark malice to the unfortunate

Carolinians, on the Conquest of this Country, I think the Confiscation of their property, & banishing their persons forever to be a punishment they justly merit. However, I opposed it in house, and on retrospection I am not sorry for it. A Precedent of a most pernicious nature is established by condemning men without a hearing, or allowing them a day to be heard. It is contrary to the most sacred & most unalterable Rules of Justice, Equity, & all sorts of Laws require the accused to be heard, if he be in the Gov<sup>t</sup>. and if not, to give pub. notice and a future day for his appearance.

Bills of attainder it is true were not uncommon in Great Britain, whose history is defiled by too many stains from this passionate mode of proceeding. It was exercised to gratify popular resentment, or the cruelty of the prince or Minister; and under the worst of their Kings it was made most use of; under Henry 8<sup>th</sup> the Marquis of Exeter, the Countess of Salisbury & others, were without a hearing, examination or evidence, condemned by bill of attainder at the instigation of the Sycophant Cromwell. And the best of it was, that Cromwell himself was shortly afterwards on the Example of the above attainder, also attainted without a hearing and executed. The fate of Cromwell he deserved, if there be any truth in the remark made by the Poet Tibullus (I think) who says

Nec Enim lex justior ulla  
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.<sup>33</sup>

Attainders have been condemned on all hands, the impeachment of Ormond & Bolingbrook under Geo: 1 was then considered as outrageous. There is in the Constitution of Massachusetts a Clause w<sup>th</sup>. will give great security, and prevent the abuse of such proceedings.

I have not the book, but the import is, "that all retrospective Laws, or w<sup>th</sup>. punish actions committed before the existence of such Laws, are dangerous, arbitrary, & contrary to the principles of a free Gov<sup>t</sup>."

During the seting of our Assembly, I often wished for you, for no other reason, but that (altho' I am acquainted w<sup>th</sup>. your opinion in this matter) I Cannot but think you w<sup>d</sup>. not be in so great a

<sup>33</sup> Ovid, not Tibullus.

"Nor is there any juster law

Than that the contrivers of death should perish by their own arts."

passion, nor suffer your judgment to be driven w<sup>th</sup>. so high a gale as many of them. For my own part I must confess to you that I feel myself pretty calm. I have seen so many Defections, such changing sides, such shifting and inconsisties on both sides, that I pity the distress of unfortunate men, and if I have a political sin to answer for, it is that I am sincerely sorry for those miseries w<sup>th</sup>. men desire for each other.

Notwithstanding the rage & violence of some ag<sup>t</sup>. such as took protection, the body of the people I cannot blame for submiting to the Conqueror, until fortune presented an opportunity to shew their affection. Forced to submit to such a cruel Enemy as the British, their case was pitiable: A principle of aiding him, they never had. As things stood, it w<sup>d</sup>. have been madness to strive w<sup>th</sup> their ill fortune, when their friends, & the army was ruined, the Law & Gov<sup>t</sup>. extinct, the Gov<sup>r</sup>. & his Council having provided for themselves, and they abandoned to the wrath of an insolent, cruel foe. However, I should have my throat cut for saying this in publick. But it is not the less true, that the Laws of Nations, & the municipal Laws of all Countries allow the people to shift for themselves, when the Lawful prince is driven out, & the Governm<sup>t</sup>. is usurped by an invader, who has an army at command. This is the Law in England, in France & elsewhere. The distinctions well-known, made by the English Lawyers of *King De jure and King De facto* is founded on the inevitable necessity to w<sup>th</sup>. a people are reduced in such cases. And the Laws of Nations & War too as delivered by all the writers, agree w<sup>th</sup> it.

Had you been with us, it w<sup>d</sup>. have been worth your while. You w<sup>d</sup>. have seen many things to excite your curiosity & ridicule, & many others to render you uneasy. It was as good as a Comedy to attend the Confiscation Committee. If ever you Write a Comedy, you sh<sup>d</sup>. introduce this scene; it is impossible, but it must please. If I mistake not, the English poet Fletcher or Beaumont has done it.

You have heard of the Amercement bill.<sup>34</sup> By this Act those who subscribed for the Corp of B. horse in Cha<sup>s</sup>. are to be amerced 30 per cent, when discovered—others comprehended in a list are taxed 12 per cent, a third set are amerced 10 per cent. And all are

<sup>34</sup> No amercements were made for over 12 per cent.

allowed to remain in this Country. Some few agreed w<sup>th</sup> me in opposing the Confiscation-bill, but there was not one man but differed from my Opinion concerning these Amercements of w<sup>th</sup>. I disapprove.

My Idea of managing internal enemies, or seditious revolters, is this, either to drive them out of the State altogether, at least the leaders of them, or make them our Friends by Pardonning. Banishing the Tories is a bolder, & more decisive measure, than disgracing them, by taking part of his Estate, holding him up as an Enemy, w<sup>th</sup>. effectually makes him one, & then keep him in your Country, to thwart public measures, form parties, join some dangerous faction out of mischief, & malice, w<sup>th</sup>. he transmits to his children. Our Amerced form a considerable number; they will feel themselves injured, for they have not more Culpable in general than those who were in the Country except that they did not come out and join us agreeable to Governor Rutledge's proclamation, w<sup>th</sup>. was impossible for many of them.

When I left Philadelphia & arrived in this State, I had no notion that any measure w<sup>d</sup>. be adopted, but what was calculated to make people friends, and reconcile to each other men whose fate it was to live together. I thought something like an Act of oblivion w<sup>d</sup>. easily pass, with some exceptions to satisfy publick justice, and as you would throw a Tub to a whale to satisfy the vengeance of those who had suffered. This was necessary, I believe. The injuries w<sup>th</sup>. people committed on each other, some from profligate knavery, others thro' the example & orders of British Officers, & many from necessity, these injuries have been so numerous, so various & complicated, I say, that our Courts of Civil Law w<sup>d</sup>. not be able to settle them in twenty years.

Exclusive of Capital Crimes, of killing, stealing, breaking open, & burning houses; if the Law of the Land was enforced for every violation of such crimes, I may venture to affirm, there are not one thousand men in the Country who c<sup>d</sup>. escape the Gallows. In order to settle the peace of the State then, you will see the necessity there was to quiet the minds of the people, to prevent their being horrified by the apprehensions of continual prosecutions, & to give them some assurance that no after-game, nor future measures c<sup>d</sup>. hang over their heads to disturb them. I was of opinion that such as sh<sup>d</sup>. be objects of punishment ought to be put out of the

way as soon as possible, and as to the multitude, I mean all that were in our power, & out of Cha<sup>n</sup>. Town, bury in oblivion all that was past. The Country was ripe for such a measure; I believe here was not out of Cha<sup>n</sup>. Town one who did not feel sincere joy on the extirpation of British tyranny.

The measure was proposed, & it was received with indignation. They were determined to open the Court of Oyer & Terminer immediately, & a Law passed for this purpose. The Law was to be put in Execution ag<sup>t</sup>. all violators of it. Not one should be pardoned.

I have to observe to you that the Country is ravaged by small armed parties, who retiring in swamps, make cruel excursions on the inhab<sup>ts</sup>. They are called out-Lyers, and a petit War has been, & is now carried on between us, that no quarter is given on either side. The Out Lyers sally from their swamps, & destroy our people in Cold blood, and when taken are killed in their turn. Altho' these banditti are not numerous, and can easily annoy our people, who play a losing game in this contest, yet the Assembly w<sup>d</sup>. not listen to a pardon. However, many are now sorry for it; These Robbers hearing that nothing was to be hoped for but certain ruin, became more desperate, have since murdered several, among the rest, one of our Assembly men, James Moore, of Ninety Six. At length they grew so fierce and cruel, that the Governor has been applied, & about a week ago, he authorized Major Davis to open a Treaty w<sup>th</sup>. these very murderers, and they are at last received on terms of pardon & reconciliation & now live at home.

I fear I intrude on your leisure, by this long extravagant Letter. I have a hundred things to tell you, relative to pub. & private matters. The only apology I can make for my being so long-winded, is that I feel a pleasure in conversing with you.

I had a difficult card to play, with regard to holding Courts—I felt exquisite misery to be in a situation, that exposed to be a tool to gratify the fierce revenge of the people; For you c<sup>d</sup>. not enter a Company that some do not talk of hanging many hundreds. The Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Council were clear for holding Courts after the Assembly broke up; Courts w<sup>d</sup>. do no great good they said, & wanted to drive me on a business that would bring dishonor on the Country & infamy on myself—I was exceedingly afraid of the Gov<sup>r</sup>.s. Council, I know extensive executions were horrid in any country,

and were full Scope given to Criminal Courts now, their proceedings would disgrace us with posterity, and as no man is obliged to serve his Country at the expense of his honor & his feelings, I was resolved if I was obliged to go on this business to hold the Courts without holding tryals, and then resign, altho' I sh<sup>d</sup>. give universal disgust. But accidents turned up w<sup>ch</sup>. w<sup>th</sup>. one or two other matters, determined me not to enter on tryals, Let what w<sup>d</sup>. come of it, until the Assembly meet again. Holding Courts at present is a farce,<sup>35</sup> a mockery on Justice; the military power, & that of the executive must & sh<sup>d</sup>. prevail while Arms are necessary in this State, and the judicial power is entirely stript of its authority. As I was going the Circuit a Cornet of Dragoons pressed my horses—I wrote to the Gov<sup>r</sup>. & informed him he must excuse me from holding Courts, until time arrived that I could protect, not only my own, but those of the Citizens.

I have been in a hurry for ten minutes past, & will now bid you adieu. We shall have no Assembly until next Jan<sup>y</sup>., when I w<sup>d</sup>. request you for your Country's Sake to be here, for you will be much wanted.

I am, dear Sir, with friendship & affection, Yours  
 [Endorsed]

Æ. Burke,  
 May 14<sup>th</sup>, 1782.

forwarded by Major Pierce,<sup>36</sup>  
 Rec<sup>d</sup>. June 10<sup>th</sup>, '82.  
 AE. Burke.

[Burke to Middleton.]

Head Quarters 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1782.

I wrote you a long letter the 14.<sup>th</sup> of May last from Col. Skirving's. Since that I have been more southerly at Georgia on a piece

<sup>35</sup> According to Judge O'Neill (*Bench and Bar*, Vol. 1, p. 36) at a court held at Ninety Six by Judge Burke, where a Tory was acquitted, the prisoner was at once seized and hanged by the mob. Judge Burke's prophecy proved correct.

<sup>36</sup> William Pierce of Virginia, Capt. 1st. Continental Artillery, Aide de Camp to General Greene, afterwards removed to Georgia and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 from that State (this *Magazine*, Vol. XIV, p. 11).

of business for a friend, Doctor Burke of N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, & bought a place for him near Savannah. The Georgians are the fitest people you have heard of for dealing w<sup>th</sup>. the Tories in their own way. You remember the disfranchisements, confiscation & high hand of Gov<sup>r</sup>. Wright & his crew in the hour of success. The Georgians, no sooner had the wheel of fortune turned in their favor, but they immediately set about enforcing what the Logicians call "Argumentum ad Hominem;" that is, they made very free w<sup>th</sup>. the Gov<sup>r</sup>. Ogeechee Lands, those on Savanah & other places to an astonishing quantity. Almost a whole County (Chatam) is gone, and by way of compliment to their good friends *the Scots*, the clause of the Law w<sup>th</sup>. banishes their adversaries, prescribes, "that they shall be transported to *Scolland* or any other part of Europe." In short they have outdone us far enough; and already disposed to the amount of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds. Sterl.<sup>g</sup> tho' all is not sold. The Georgians will derive more advantage from this measure than We shall. Our Confisca<sup>n</sup>. Law is so framed that a man who wants land has no chance to get any—Whoever purchases must give real Security;<sup>37</sup> None of course out of the State can buy in the State, & nobody unless he has land enough already, so that with us, it is likely to be made a monopoly, w<sup>th</sup>. I think an inconvenience. I sh<sup>d</sup>. look on it as a great misfortune to live in the same neighbourhood, or City, with Bob Williams;<sup>38</sup> but I would much rather that a thousand such persecuting Scoundrels sh<sup>d</sup>. live in the State, than Confiscate their Estates, and so a few Land Jobbers, or Speculators to engross them. A Tax-bill may remedy the inconvenience however. In Georgia a Mortgage on the property is the only Security, except for the paym<sup>t</sup>. of the Interest, they have good personal Security. . . . As many of the purchasers will never be able to pay the principle, the land reverts to the State in Seven Years, & are paid Interest for it, w<sup>th</sup>. I reckon a good bargain for the publick.

I have to inform you, Sir, that I have the pleasure lately of seeing your agreeable family. I went w<sup>th</sup>. Mr<sup>s</sup>. Green & was pre-

<sup>37</sup> Bonds secured by mortgages of real estate.

<sup>38</sup> Robert Williams, Jr., a prominent Barrister in South Carolina and a bitter Tory. He married first Elizabeth Hext, second Grace Roper; died in England after 1800 leaving descendants (Editor).

sented by Col. Cot. Pinckney<sup>39</sup> to your Lady. The Children were altogether, setting the elder above the younger in order downwards. Their appearance, and beautiful blooming countenances gave me a domestic, social pleasure w<sup>th</sup>. strikes us on seeing a fine family of pretty children, but I felt a sentiment of a more interesting nature, as they were objects dear to a man for whom I have a sincere affection. The boy has a sweet, agreeable countenance, w<sup>th</sup>. a very sensible ardent look, & promises to have a good constitution, w<sup>th</sup>. I think a great blessing. As I think you lucky in having for him a good Tutor, I did not much enquire about his progress in his books, but he gave me ocular proof that he has genius. I saw some prints & drawings lying about, & I asked him if he did not draw; on this he brought some of his imitations & sketches, and I could not help admiring the boldness of them, after he assured me that he had never any person to give him the least instruction: for M<sup>r</sup>. Farieau he s<sup>d</sup>. he had no turn that way. I am thoroughly persuaded that under your own direction, and an able Tutor, provided your Country w<sup>d</sup>. allow you the leisure, you w<sup>d</sup>. make a different man from what Oxford or Cambridge would turn him out. Before many years I hope to see a beautiful & elegant Seat of Learning erected in our own Country. The opulence of the State is equal to such an Institution, on a very extensive plan. It w<sup>d</sup>. be something more than an honor to us, a substantial benefit. The spreading of knowledge & learning thro' the Land w<sup>d</sup>. have this good effect, the Youth in our Back Country w<sup>d</sup>. become valuable useful men, instead of being, as they are at present, brought up deer-hunters & horse thieves, for want of Education.

My last Letter I wrote you was concluded w<sup>th</sup>. a short account of the Governor & Council's resolution to open the Court of Sessions. That I differ in opinion so widely from them has been the cause of many an hour's unhappiness to me. Since I came to know the State of the Country, it was clear to me that opening the Court of Sessions w<sup>d</sup>. be highly improper; and I never heard any reason urged to the Contrary, but confirmed my opinion; and that it w<sup>d</sup>. answer no other purpose but to gratify the vindictive passions of the multitude. I beheld w<sup>th</sup>. fear & trembling, men's minds, as it were driven, by a furious tempest of passions,

<sup>39</sup> Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who had married Sarah the sister of Arthur Middleton.

whose sole aim was to do vengeance on their adversaries; and I saw that my character as a Magistrate, & a man, was deeply concerned to keep a cool, clear head, & such a line of conduct, as not to suffer myself to be borne away by the Torrent w<sup>ch</sup>. was likely to make more noise after it's rage was over, than during the confusion it created. I dreaded the Consequence of opening that Court, as the legislature had not drawn any Line, by w<sup>ch</sup>. I c<sup>d</sup>. see where those pub. condemnations w<sup>d</sup>. end. I shuddered at the horrid recollection of cruel executions which followed civil wars in England; and I am too much a friend to our Repub. not to wish that this Country sh<sup>d</sup>. never be a theatre of such Scenes. Several members & others of the Back Country warned me ag<sup>t</sup>. admitting Lawyers to plead for the Tories, and as to myself, that I should be cautious how I adjudged any point in their favor. And they are ready to devour me w<sup>th</sup>. their looks, on my telling them, "that there would be one spot of neutral ground in Court, where I sat, where no distinction of Whig or Tory sh<sup>d</sup>. be admitted.

I was inexpressibly uneasy, I assure you, Sir; I aimed at postponing the Court w<sup>th</sup>. all my address, and I succeeded to my wish. You are not unacquainted by this time, I fancy that very Sensible men censure me for it. Such have cryed it up as a misfortune that Courts were not open—But experience now shows it is happy I differed in Opinion—The minds of men are growing more cool, & subsiding into calmness. This is visible, and had I complied w<sup>th</sup> the request of any man, or number of men, in this business, I sh<sup>d</sup>. not afterwards have the assurance to take a Liberty of writing to you. A conscious degradation, if the world were such fools as not to despise me, w<sup>d</sup>. be a restraint on me, & the last thing I sh<sup>d</sup>. dream w<sup>d</sup>. be to hope that any man of distinguished character, of virtue, genius & learning w<sup>d</sup>. even honor me w<sup>th</sup>. the last mark of his esteem. And tho' not a soldier by profession the air of America has given me some sparks of that military gallantry w<sup>ch</sup>. disdains taking Life in cold blood during hostilities. I am shocked at the very idea of trying & condemning to death after so singular, so complicated & so suspicious a Revolution.

Gov<sup>r</sup>. Mathews now wants me to hold a special Court at Orangeburgh for tryal of about a hundred Scoffs<sup>40</sup> w<sup>th</sup>. is the term we have

<sup>40</sup> A name bestowed upon Loyalists because John Scofield had been the leader against the "regulators," and subsequently became a Tory, with many followers.

for a Tory, and that by myself—without an associate. He is a good man, & he thinks the measure necessary. For my part I am sure our Repub. will be very happy & flourishing tho' myself & all the judges were hanged, & I hope will be free & happy without my turning a *Jefferies*.

There is another consideration they do not think of. The assistance w<sup>th</sup>. our Citizens gave the British, *during their usurpation*, & for w<sup>th</sup> some may be tried, may bring on distinction, if they are to have a fair tryal w<sup>th</sup> the populace at present may as well be ignorant of.

I fear I am too troublesome in such long tedious Letters—I shall then conclude w<sup>th</sup> assuring you that I am w<sup>th</sup> friendship,

Yours  
A. B.

Endorsed,  
Æ. Burke,  
July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1782.

(Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton)

Governor Edward Rutledge (1726–1800) was a younger brother of Gov. John Rutledge, was educated in England and admitted to the bar there. He was a member of the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a Capt. at the battle of Beaufort and was captured at the fall of Charleston and was one of the exiles to St. Augustine. He was exchanged in 1781 and was a member of the House of Representatives of the Jacksonborough Assembly. Was elected Governor in 1799 and died in office in 1800. He married the sister of Arthur Middleton.

*Address.*

The Honble.  
Arthur Middleton, Esquire,  
Delegate for South Carolina.

(Col<sup>o</sup>. Harrison will be  
so obliging as to forward  
this Letter.)

in

Philadelphia.

Petersburgh, Nov<sup>r</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>. 1781.

My D: Middleton—

I am at this Moment in Company with M<sup>r</sup>. Mumford of Halifax who tells that, the Enemy have evacuated Willmington, & that Major Hogg<sup>41</sup> is now in Possession of it. He has his Information from Major Tatom<sup>42</sup> an officer in the Line of N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina & a Gentleman of Character—I have a personal Knowledge of M<sup>r</sup>. M. & you may most assuredly rely on what he says. Indeed had they not moved off, as they did old Gen<sup>l</sup>. Rutherford<sup>43</sup> would in all probability have beat up their Quarters as he entered the Town a short Time after the Enemy quitted it with 5000 Men—Poor Burke was sent to C.T. about a week before the Evacuation—I refer you to my Letters to Cotesworth Pinckney & Harriott for Information relative to the Situation of Public Affairs in this part of the World & S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina—I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate the Contents of this Letter to M<sup>r</sup>. Burnham I promised to inform as soon as possible. In Haste, I am,

my D<sup>r</sup>. Middleton most Aff<sup>y</sup>. yours,

E. Rutledge.

Remember me to Harriott  
Pinckney & My Sister)

(Endorsed)

E. Rutledge

Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> 1781)

[Rutledge to Middleton.]

Address:

The Honble.

Arthur Middleton Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Delegate in Congress,

Philadelphia.

My d<sup>r</sup>. Middleton

As you are doubtless very desirous of hearing from the Southward, I take pleasure in telling you that, Gen<sup>l</sup>. Greene has moved

<sup>41</sup> Major Hogg of the 3rd North Carolina Militia who had been captured and paroled at Charleston.

<sup>42</sup> Major Howell Tatum of the North Carolina line.

<sup>43</sup> Genl. Griffith Rutherford, Brig. Genl. North Carolina Militia. Wounded at Camden and taken prisoner, died 1799.

down to Dorchester, & the British have retreated into Town after having burnt their Post at Dorchester. We are so infinitely superior to them in Horse that I think, they will remain within the Walls of Charles Town unless they sh<sup>d</sup>. be tempted to preside at some of the Elections, which are to be held on the 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> of the Month for the Choice of Members of Assembly—The Garrison from Willmington has joined, & Mr. Kershaw<sup>44</sup> who left the Town a few days ago reports that Savannah was evacuated & the Troops were expected round every Hour—if so, (& I believe it true), I think we shall be soon repossessed of our former Habitations—that is to say, by the Spring—Just before the Enemy left their post at D. Marion made a Blow at 90 of them & brought them all off, with a number of Blankets—A short Time since E. & T. Horry<sup>45</sup> came out to the Gov<sup>r</sup>. they were met by Gervais<sup>46</sup> & offered him their Hands, the little Fellow grew warm & told them he did not shake Hands w<sup>th</sup>. Rascals; well says E: we are come to give ourselves up, what do you think will be done to us? Done to you says G; why hang'd to be sure, & left them to acquaint the Gov<sup>r</sup>. with their being there, as soon as he had turned his Back, they took fright, jumped upon their Horses, & dashed off; they were however sent after, were taken after they had got ab<sup>t</sup>. 25 Miles & brought back—They have given security to appear when called for, & are with some others to wait the pleasure, or if you will, the Justice of their Country. Between Friends, I fear there will be damned strange works when once the Assembly get together. Never was there a Time since the establishment of our Government, when Wisdom was more requisite, & I am apprehensive that there never was a Time in which we were so deficient of Ability—The Number of Men necessarily engaged in the Military Line, & the very large Representation with some other matters will occasion, I think, a good deal of Confusion. As to myself, I do not expect to be in, & I think I shall have no Cause to lament

<sup>44</sup> Col. Joseph Kershaw (died 1791) the founder of the town of Camden. He had been taken prisoner there and sent to Bermuda and had just returned to Charleston and been released. He was a member of the House of Representatives at Jacksonborough from the district east of Wateree.

<sup>45</sup> Elias and Thomas Horry sons of Elias Horry.

<sup>46</sup> John Louis Gervais, who was elected President of the Senate of the Jacksonborough Assembly.

my being out, for tho' I would no decline serving my Country in that, or any other Line, yet for the Pleasure of the Business I would rather be out. However, let Things go as they may, I will acquaint you of them from Time to Time—Sumpter has returned & joined his Brigade—But I do not think he will be Gov<sup>r</sup>. Poor Hyrne<sup>47</sup> had a most unfortunate fall from his Horse a short time since & I fear is disabled for at least some months—I wish indeed he may even thoroughly recover. I shall do myself the Pleasure of seeing M<sup>rs</sup>. M. as soon as possible, & acquaint you fully of her Situation. We have prodigiously delayed on the Road by bad Weather & a lame Horse. But we shall be, I think, at the End of our Journey in a few Days—Be so good as to remember to all Friends, & believe me to be, D<sup>r</sup>. Middleton, Affec<sup>ly</sup>. yours,

E. Rutledge

Dec<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>. 1781.

Satur'dy

P.S. Excuse the incorrectness of the above, as I am writing in a Room full of Talkers—

(Endorsed)

E. Rutledge,

Dec<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup> 1781.

[Rutledge to Middleton]

*Address*—

The Honble.

Arthur Middleton, Esquire,  
in Congress,

Philadelphia.

Honor'd by }  
Gov. Burke }

My dear Middleton—

I did myself the pleasure of riding to Ashley River last Sunday & of passing the Day with M<sup>rs</sup>. Middleton, M<sup>rs</sup>. Izard & the Children—They look and are all extremely well—Tom, your

<sup>47</sup> Major Edmund Hyrne, Aide de Camp to Gen. Greene. In charge of Exchange of Prisoners on the American side in 1781.

Cousin (who is really a good, honourable young gentleman) Mr. Izard<sup>48</sup>—General Huger<sup>49</sup> was of the Party. We spent a few Hours very agreeably & took our Leave at Sun Sett, for tho' no Parties of the Enemy have been there for some time, yet we thought it prudent to return to Sandy Hill that Night being of too much consequence to the Public to risque our precious Persons on the Banks of a River.

The Assembly have met, & are proceeding on divers Matters of great Consequence—Raising Continentals—Organizing the Militia—Confiscation—&c. I like the Competent Appearance<sup>50</sup> of the House very much, tho' I wish we had more Men of Business; However, all things I hope will go well—There is a great deal of Honesty among them—We have the Flower of the Country—I have not seen your Father as yet; he keeps constantly at Goose Creek—Mr. M. tells me keeps well. Tom<sup>51</sup> is here & on his way to Georgia whither Gen. Wayne<sup>52</sup> went a few Days since—On Greene's moving down the Enemy evacuated John's Island, & on his reconnoitering the Town a few days since from Fenwick's Point at Wappoo they beat to Arms in Town, rang the Bells & Man'd their Batteries. Tell Bee I have just this Moment heard R. Smith<sup>53</sup> is out—I shall write you fully in a day or two by Express & send you 90 Guineas—At present I write this in the House amidst the Clatter of an Hundred Tongues & Gov<sup>r</sup>. Burke sets off in a Moment—My Brothers desire to be remembered to you—god bless y<sup>o</sup>—Your

very affect. Friend,

E. Rutledge,  
Jacksonborough,  
Jan<sup>y</sup>. 23, 1782.

<sup>48</sup> Probably Hon. Ralph Izard already mentioned.

<sup>49</sup> General Isaac Huger (1740-1797), Brigadier General Continental Army a distinguished soldier twice wounded.

<sup>50</sup> This opinion of the House coincides with that of Burke given above.

<sup>51</sup> Thomas Middleton, younger brother of Arthur Middleton (this *Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 252).

<sup>52</sup> Gen. Anthony Wayne the well known Continental General then commanding in Georgia.

<sup>53</sup> Roger Moore Smith (1745-1805), Married Mary, sister of Edward Rutledge (this *Magazine*, Vol. 4, p. 41).

P.S.

You & Motte<sup>54</sup> are  
Senators for Cha<sup>n</sup>. Town—  
J. L. Gervais Sp<sup>r</sup>. of Sen.  
H. R. of the H<sup>o</sup>. of Rep<sup>o</sup>.

(*Endorsed*  
Edw. Rutledge,  
Jan<sup>y</sup>. 23, 1782)

[Rutledge to Middleton.]

My dear Middleton

I had the Pleasure of receiving your Favor by Matthews a few Days ago & I am glad to find you do not dispair of procuring effectual Aid for your Country—I wrote you by Gov<sup>r</sup>. Burke a few Days since & then told you that I had paid my Respects to M<sup>rs</sup>. Middleton at Ashley River; I have now the Pleasure of inclosing you a Packet from her which was delivered me last Friday by a Servant of M<sup>rs</sup>. J. Izard. My Brother has (as you judged) had a very hard Time of his Administration; but he has the Consolation to find he has given as much Satisfaction as could have been expected—His Speech & the Addresses are ordered to be printed. I wish they may appear as well in Print as they did in the Delivery:—I will transmit them the day after tomorrow by an Express who will leave this for Philadelphia. By that Conveyance I shall also send you One hundred & forty Guineas, or rather a Draught for that Sum. I would wend it by this Conveyance but I did not know of the opportunity until a few minutes ago, and I have not time to get the Bill before the bearer goes off—We shall proceed tomorrow to the Choice of New Officers of Government: to the great Satisfaction of some People & the great Mortification of others: for I do sincerely think that by far the Majority of our Constituents really wish to continue those in the Administration who are now in, could it be done with the least Propriety. It is impossible to say who will be chosen Governor—Sumpter I think does not stand any Chance of it—There will be a Party for M<sup>r</sup>. G. another for M<sup>r</sup>. Ferguson & a third for M<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>54</sup> Isaac Motte (1738-1795), member of Jacksonborough Assembly.

Matthews—My own private Opinion is that the latter will get it—However as Heyward<sup>55</sup> says this is all matter of opinion. We shall find great Difficulty in getting Lt. Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Council—This damned Rotation Business is now found to be attended with vast Trouble, & people are now convinced that we were at least half a Century too early for it—But we must make the best of it.

Your brother Tom parted with me a few days ago & is gone w<sup>th</sup>. Barnwell<sup>56</sup> to Georgia: where Wayne commands—You will not like I full well know this Division of Strength but the Measure was absolutely necessary & right—About ten or twelve days ago Gen<sup>l</sup>. Greene detached a part of his Army to surprize the Part on John's Island, but thro' the darkness of the Night, the Corps separated & were obliged to lay aside the scheme. However it had the good effect of inducing the Enemy to evacuate, & withdraw to James Island, from whence it is said they have also retreated. If they have not they will I hope in a very short time—Laurens is as full as ever of his old Scheme. & has made some Converts; but it will not do. I shall oppose it you may depend in every Shape, & tho' I shall be the only Speaker on the right side of the Question, (unless my Brother should be in the House) yet I have no fears on the Occasion. We shall certainly go into the matter of Confiscation. We shall not be able to raise Troops without it; I wish to have it as limited as possible but I fear—You will be sorry to hear of the very general clamor against Billy Blake, he is charged with having subscribed some Hundreds of Pounds towards raising the Horse—& many other things much to his Discredit; there is no knowing how far his Conduct & Public Resentment may drive the People. I hope they will be lenient, but as I said before, I fear.—Tho' I am for some Confiscation, yet I have done everything in my Power to restrain the tempers of the impetuous.—By all the Accounts which we have received from Town it appears that the Hessian Troops are preparing to Embark; it is given out for the West Indies, but should they go, I fancy I will be for Europe. Indeed I very much hope they will quit the Town as soon as orders can be sent from England after the fate of Lord Cornwallis is

<sup>55</sup> Thomas Heyward, Jr., Signer of the Declaration of Independence, elected Judge 1784. Member of Jacksonborough Assembly.

<sup>56</sup> John Barnwell (1748-1800), then Brig. Gen. by appointment of Gov. Rutledge (see sketch, this *Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 54).

known—The Circumstances of Greene's being in such thorough Possession of the Country, & of the Legislature's sitting within 36 miles of the Capitol will doubtless have its effect. And really Leslie shows no Disposition to molest us—Indeed we are under infinite Obligation to Greene for his extraordinary good Conduct, & we shall reward him very handsomely for it. What think you of an Estate to the value of £10,000 Sterl<sup>57</sup>?—I think it is not improbable my Brother will join you in Congress. People seem very desirous of it, & I Confess I myself have no Objection; for tho' I know it will be a very troublesome Office, yet he may be of some Service, & his want of Health, poor Fellow, makes it necessary for him to quit this Country for a time.

You will receive infinite Satisfaction in returning to your Family; I never saw a number of finer Children in all my Life; Hal<sup>58</sup> has grown very tall, and appeared in my Eyes to graet Advantage: indeed I took vast Pleasure in passing the Day with them—You Father and the rest of the Family including Drayton are at Goosecreek—all well—Young Tom D. behaved exceeding well a few days ago & has acquired much credit—I do not recollect anything further that is worth adding unless it may be the affectionate Compliments of my Brother to you, & my assuring you how truly I am my dr<sup>r</sup>. Middleton your sincere Friend

E. Rutledge.

Jacksonborough,  
Jan<sup>y</sup>. 28, 1782.

(Endorsed)  
E. Rutledge,  
Jan'y 28th, 1892.

(*To be continued*)

<sup>57</sup> This gift by the Assembly shows the estimation in which Gen. Greene was held by his contemporaries. In his last volume (4) Gen. McCrady criticizes severely almost every act performed by Gen. Greene. Practically all of the patriots and soldiers who had fought the war in South Carolina were members of the Assembly, and it is difficult to see how they could have been wrong in their estimate of his services. Both Georgia and North Carolina also made very large grants of land to the General.

<sup>58</sup> Grew up to be Governor Henry Middleton, for many years Minister to Russia (this *Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 245). Also mentioned by Burke as a gifted boy.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF  
ORDINARY OF GREENVILLE COUNTY,  
NINETY SIX DISTRICT, 1787-1789

Contributed by A. S. SALLEY, Jr.

On March 16, 1783, the General Assembly ratified the following:  
AN ORDINANCE FOR APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS IN EACH  
OF THE CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS, FOR DIVIDING THE SAME INTO  
COUNTIES.

The preamble thereto declares that "it is necessary to divide this State into counties of a convenient size, in order to the establishment of courts of inferior jurisdiction", and the commissioners named in the Ordinance are "directed to lay off and divide the respective districts hereinafter assigned to them, into counties of a convenient size, of not more than forty miles square, unless where the number of inhabitants and situation of the lands require some deviation".<sup>1</sup>

On March 12, 1785, the General Assembly ratified:  
AN ACT FOR LAYING OFF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES THEREIN  
MENTIONED, AND APPOINTING COMMISSIONERS TO ERECT THE PUBLIC  
BUILDINGS.

This Act directed the laying off of "Six counties for the district now called Ninety-Six" and declared that "the justices of the several counties shall have power to erect or cause to be erected and kept in repair, within each of their respective counties, and at the charge of such county, one good and convenient court-house".<sup>2</sup>

On March 24, 1785, the General Assembly ratified:  
AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING COUNTY COURTS, AND FOR REGULATING THE PROCEEDINGS THEREIN.

Section XXIII of this Act provides:

<sup>1</sup> *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IV, 561.

<sup>2</sup> *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IV, 661-666. The use of the hyphen in "Ninety-Six" was without authority. Original documents seldom contained the hyphen in the days when Ninety Six came into being, but printing office rules too often set Acts of general assemblies at defiance.

"That the clerks of the several county courts shall provide and keep, at their own expense, all necessary record books for the proceedings of the county courts, and shall make a fair record of such proceedings, together with all such papers appointed by law to be by them recorded."<sup>3</sup>

On March 22, 1786, the General Assembly ratified:

AN ORDINANCE FOR ESTABLISHING A COUNTY AND COUNTY COURTS IN THE NEW CEDED LANDS<sup>4</sup> ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SALUDA RIVER.

WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the new ceded lands on the north side of Saluda river, below the Indian line, have experienced many inconveniences, by being annexed to some of the counties heretofore established;

I. *Be it ordained* by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a county shall be established in the new ceded lands, by the name of Greenville, and shall be bounded by Saluda river and the south fork thereof, the old Indian boundary, and the North Carolina line, and shall be entitled to county courts, to be held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November; which courts shall hold, exercise and enjoy the several powers and jurisdictions which are by law vested in the said county courts heretofore established.<sup>5</sup>

On March 28, 1787, the General Assembly ratified an Act amending the County Court Act in several particulars. Section V thereof provided:

"That from and immediately after the passing of this Act, the

<sup>3</sup> *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IV, 687; IX, 222.

<sup>4</sup> In the summer of 1776 a force of South Carolina militia, under Col. Andrew Williamson, and a detachment of Continental troops from the 3rd Regiment, South Carolina Line, under Capt. Felix Warley, conducted a campaign against the Cherokee Indians and signally defeated them; in consequence of which peace commissioners were appointed, on February 13, and April 16, respectively, by the states of South Carolina and Georgia to arrange terms of peace with the Cherokees, in May, 1777, at DeWitt's Corner, "or at any other time and place which you or a Majority of you may judge fit." On the 20th of May, 1777, the Cherokees joined the commissioners on the part of the two states in signing a treaty at DeWitt's Corner which permitted the Indians "during their good behaviour to inhabit the Middle Settlements and Valleys westward of the highest part of Ocunnee Mountain but they shall not beyond a line extended South West and North East across the highest part of Ocunnee Mountain." The territory east and south of this line was at once opened to settlers. The "old Indian boundary" is now the line between Greenville and Spartanburg counties.

<sup>5</sup> *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IX, 245.

powers and authorities heretofore used and exercised by the Ordinaries of the districts where county courts are established, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the judges of the said county courts; any law, usage or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding."<sup>6</sup>

Under the terms of the circuit court Act of December 21, 1798, whereby the nine judicial districts then existing in the state were remodelled into twenty-five, the county courts were relieved of the duty of recording wills, deeds, etc., and that work devolved upon the registers of mesne conveyances and the ordinaries for the several districts.<sup>7</sup>

Under the terms of an Act ratified December 18, 1799, county courts were abolished<sup>8</sup> and the county ceased to be a political unit in South Carolina until 1868, when the constitution adopted in that year changed the name of the several subdivisions from district to county.

The first volume of wills, letters of administration, bonds of executors or administrators, inventories, and such like papers relating to the settling of estates of deceased persons, kept by the clerk of the county court of Greenville County, was begun in 1787. The text is in an excellent state of preservation and the volume has lately been rebound in buckram and marked on the back in ink: *Wills A.* The first entry is a bond, and to show the form observed in this "inferior court" the introduction thereto is here quoted.

"State of South Carolina. Know all men by these presents that We Mary Pyle, Hance<sup>9</sup> Black and Jacob Black are Jointly and severally holden and firmly Bound and obliged unto the worshipful the Justices of the county Court of Greenville in the state aforesaid in the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling to be paid unto the said Worshipful court" in the case of the failure of Mary Pyle to properly administer the estate of Samuel Pyle, deceased. Taken and acknowledged before John Lewis. November 21, 1787. (Page 1.)

Inventory taken and appraisement made of the "goods and chattels" of Samuel Pyle by Henry Machen, Aquilla Brasher,

<sup>6</sup> *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IX, 245-246.

<sup>7</sup> *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IX, 283-289.

<sup>8</sup> *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, IX, 291.

<sup>9</sup> The signature at the bottom of the document is recorded: Hans.

John Brasher and Michael Robins, December 20, 1787. Among the property listed were a horse, a mare, a "Pide Cow", seven pewter spoons, a woman's saddle, a man's saddle, a testament, a prayer book, a spelling book, a note of hand on William Tacket, an order on William Richardson, Jr., from William Brasher, a book account against James McBride, a book account on Edward Douglass, Jr., a note of hand on John McDonald "for six hundred Weight of Tobacco." (Pages 2 and 3.)

Appointment "By the Worshipful the Justices of the County Court" of Henry Machen, Aquilla Brazer, John Brazer and Michael Robins as appraisers of "all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits of Samuel Pyle late of the said County Planter", November 21, 1787. Signed by Thomas Lewis, C.G.C. By the same officer Ambrose Blackburn was empowered to qualify the appraisers "and Certify the same on the back of this Warrant by Order of Court." (Page 4.)

Appointment of Mary Pyle as administratrix of the estate of Samuel Pyle, by Thomas Lewis, C.G.C., November 20, 1787. (Pages 4 and 5.)

Will of William Ship "of Greenville County in the state of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina (Farmer)" made December 7, 1787, and "presented in Open Court February Term 1788 and proven by the Oaths of Hulet Sullivant and Bridget Kelley and Ordered to be Recorded" bequeathed to wife six negroes for life; to son William a plantation "known by the name of William Woods all excepting one hundred acres of said Tract" and an equal share of his personal estate; to son Joseph his home plantation and an equal share of his personal estate; to daughter Harriet "one half of a Tract of land known by the name of Evans's Survey" and an equal share of his personal estate; to Joseph Dunklin "the other part of Evans's Survey," to John Dunklin one hundred acres of land "part of the Tract of William Woods on Either end" and a horse and as much of his property as would "pay a debt of his of Fifteen Guineas"; appointed his wife Ann executrix and John and Joseph Dunklin executors. The will is followed by an inventory showing, among other property, sixteen negroes ranging from twenty-five to seventy years of age, eleven men and five women, ten horses, seven head of cattle, a stock of hogs, a spinningwheel and cards, two Windsor chairs, a mahogany table, a writing desk, a "Lott of Books", two

looking glasses, a "Lot of Tea ware", eight teaspoons and sugar tongs, a "Bed Bedstead Curtains and other Furniture" appraised at £12 . . 10s, another at £8 and another at £5, four blankets and a rug at £2 . . 16 . . 8, two "Rum Cases and Chist", two candle moulds, a lot of pewter and copper ware, a "Lot of Sleave Buttons", ten pairs of knee buckles, two stock locks, etc., etc., certified by Thomas Camp, Hewlet Sullivant and Gershom Kelley, May 16, 1788. (Pages 6-11.)

Bond of Dinah Moody, Ambrose Blackburn, Esq., and Jacob Black to the justices of the county court conditioned upon the faithful execution of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Jesse Moody, deceased, signed February 17, 1788. (Pages 11-12.)

Appointment of Dinah Moody as administratrix of the estate of Jesse Moody, deceased, by Thomas Lewis, C.G.C., February 18, 1788. (Pages 12-13.)

Appointment by the justices of the county court of William Armstrong, William Cox, Edmund Edwards and John Pyle as appraisers of the estate of Jesse Moody. Ambrose Blackburn, Esq., was empowered to swear the appraisers and certify to the fact that he had so done "on the back of this Warrant." Record of Blackburn's certificate follows. (Page 13.)

The inventory of Jesse Moody's estate follows. (Pages 13-15.)

Will of John Foster of "Greenville County and district of ninety six and state of South Carolina Carpenter" made October 9, 1787, bequeathed to his wife (name not given) three negroes and his stock and household goods for life, to go at her death to his children to be equally divided among them; to daughter Mary Hendley a negro girl; to daughter Frances a negro girl; to son John Crow Foster a negro and two tracts of land that testator had bought of John Hambleton and Robert Ramsey containing two hundred and forty six acres "to be equally divided between the said John Crow Foster and his Brother George Singleton Foster"; to son George Singleton Foster a negro; to son Josiah Foster a negro; to son James Hockett Foster a negro; to daughter Nancy a negro; to son Robert Singleton Foster two negroes; to daughter Frances fifty acres of land at the lower end of the plantation whereon he dwelled at the time of the making of the will; to sons Josiah, James Hockett and Robert Singleton and daughter Nancy the plantation whereon he then dwelled, consisting of three hundred acres, together with forty

acres which had been part of a tract of land which testator had sold to Josiah Smith; directed that the debts owing to him "be collected as quick as possible and the money to be laid out in young negroes" for the use of his children and provided that should any of them die without heirs his, her, or their part of the estate should be equally divided among the survivors. Witnesses: Richard Thompson, David Shidden and John "Rabien" (who signed by his mark). (Pages 16-18.)

Appointment of Elias Earle, William Goodlett, John Raburn and John Jones as appraisers of the estate of John Foster by Thomas Lewis, "Clk of C." November 17, 1788. Henry M. Wood was empowered to qualify them. (Pages 18-19.)

Appraisement of the estate of John Foster by Goodlett, Raburn and Jones. (Pages 19-20.)

Bond of Ann Brown, Ambrose Blackburn, Esq., and Robert Gilliland for Ann Brown's proper administration of the estate of Richard Brown, deceased, August 19, 1788. Ann Brown signed by her mark. Gilliland's name is not recorded as having been signed. (Page 21.)

Appointment of Arthe Meeks, David Ross, Isaac James and Drury Morris as appraisers of the estate of Richard Brown, by Thomas Lewis, C.C., August 20, 1788. (Page 22.)

Inventory and appraisement of the estate of Richard Brown made by Morris, James and Meeks, October 21, 1788. (Pages 22-24.)

Will of Hardy Roberts (elsewhere therein recorded Robarts), of Greenville County, made March 6, 1789 (signed by his mark), bequeathed to his wife Patience "movables such as Horses and Cattle, Hogs, and House hold furniture to be hers during her widowhood"; to son James one hundred acres of land "lying along on the north of my Improvement"; to son Sherod one hundred acres "joining his Brother James's land lying along between that and the Mountain"; to son-in-law James Barnhill a cow and calf; to "Two youngest sons Joseph and Harden the remainder part of my land Including the Improvements (Except that part I sold to Tho<sup>s</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Coy)"; appointed wife and Robert McAfee "Ex<sup>rs</sup> . ." Witnesses: Alexander Glenn, Isaac West and William Chandler (whose name is signed by his mark). (Pages 24-26.)

Inventory of the estate of Hardy Roberts made by Alexander

Glenn, Isaac West and Joseph Langston, appraisers. (Pages 26-27.)

Appointment of Joseph Langston, Isaac West and James McElroy as appraisers of the estate of Hardy Roberts, May 19, 1789. Lemuel J. Alston, Esq., empowered to qualify them. (Pages 27-28.)

*(To be continued)*

## NOTES ON GRANVILLE BASTION (1704)

By SAMUEL LAPHAM, JR., A.B., A.I.A., Acting Professor of Engineering, College of Charleston; Lieut. Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, United States Army

As the recent excavations for the new Omar Temple of the Masonic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine has revealed the walls of the colonial fortification known as Granville Bastion, it has occurred to the writer that a record of the same as disclosed might be of interest to the South Carolina Historical Society. Granville Bastion, as well known, was the fortification that formed the south-east corner of the original line of military works that completely surrounded the settlement of 1680 on Oyster Point. Facing the open harbor, it seems to have been the most important one of the city bastions to judge by the references to it in recorded history; the others are far less often mentioned. On it appear to have landed most of the Governors of the Provence and embassies from besieging pirates, Spaniards, Frenchmen and Britons as each in turn came from the east against the city walls; from it thundered the cannon salvos on all occasions of note, such as the laying of the corner stone of St. Michael's Church. Today it lies concealed and almost forgotten at the junction of East Bay St. with East Battery.

The walls of Granville Bastion were revealed in August, 1925, in the course of the excavations for the above mentioned Masonic building and these notes were made at the completion of the excavations and before construction of the new work was commenced. The main part of the Bastion remains undisturbed but as it lies below the sidewalk level of the street and as the new building for the Temple, formed by utilizing the Missroon House of 1789 and making extensions to it, will cover the entire site, it will probably be years before Granville Bastion is revealed again.

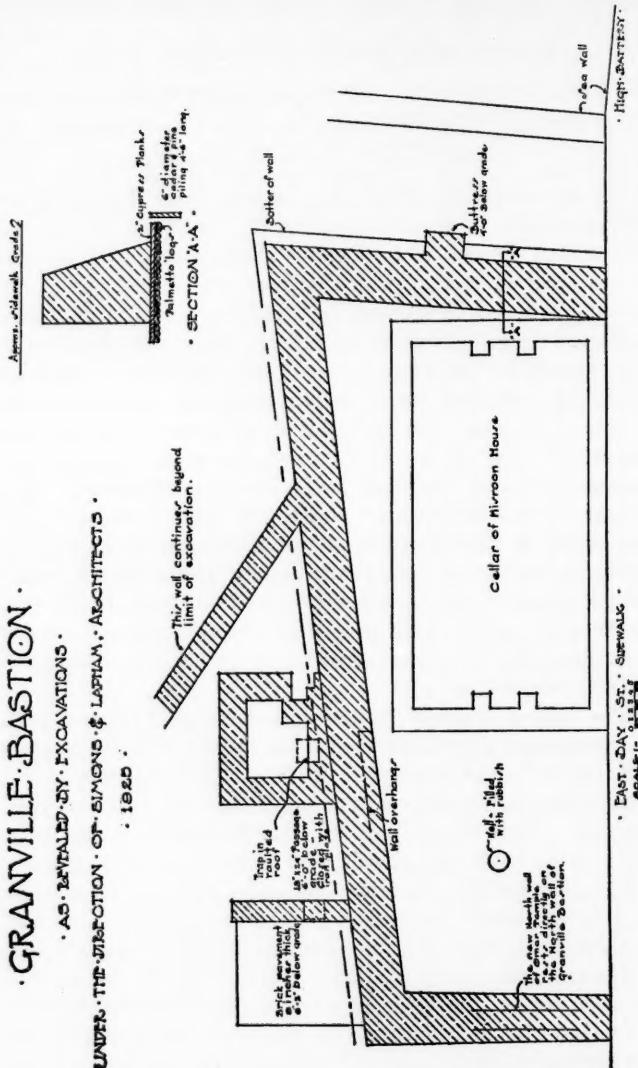
The exact date of the erection of this fortification, the question of which parts of the works, as revealed, are the original works of circa 1700-1705 and which are the extensions and repairs of 1752 are matters which the writer will leave to those of more authority in local history than himself. Likewise no references will be made

.GRANVILLE·BASTION·

## AS-REVEALED-DY-EXCAVATIONS.

UNDER THE INSPECTION OF SIMONS & LAPHAM, ARCHITECTS.

1820



in detail to the many historical moments, persons and events that have been connected with the site. A hasty search in McCrady's works discloses that he first mentions Granville Bastion under the general chapter date of 1700, apparently on the authority of Oldmixon but with no specific date of construction. It must have been complete in 1706 as he states that the representatives of the besieging French and Spaniards were kept blindfolded at the Bastion until Gov. Johnson was ready to receive them. Crisp's map of 1704 and another map of the town of 1715 show it distinctly. These facts are given as a starting point for those who can investigate the matter further.

The main walls lie about a foot below the present east sidewalk level and the general outline was easily traced, once the wooden piazzas, added at some unknown date to the Missroon House, were removed. At a point sixteen feet from the intersection of the present High Battery sea-wall with the private sea-wall of the Shrine property, the outer face of the south wall of the Bastion was encountered. It is five feet wide at its present top, of brick throughout and runs eastward thirty-eight feet, four inches from the eastern edge of the sidewalk; then, making an angle of approximately eighty degrees, runs northward, the angle making it slope backwards towards East Bay as it runs. At the eighty-nine foot point on this east face, it again turns, this time through an angle of approximately ninety-five degrees, and runs westward, twenty-seven feet, two inches at which point it disappears under the sidewalk. How far under East Bay street it extends and where its west wall lies is not known unless someone noted it during the paving of the street in the early part of 1925.

The wall is constructed as follows; it is of brick, five feet wide at the top and the brick are in general 4 by 9 by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches laid in English bond, (i.e., alternate courses composed of all headers and of all stretchers). The outer face has an outwards batter of one inch to the vertical foot as the wall extends downwards; the inner face is apparently plumb. It extends downwards for fourteen feet, (approximately fifteen feet below sidewalk grade), and there rests on a grillage. This grillage was formed by apparently first laying palmetto logs, one foot in diameter, side by side, paralleling the run of wall and four feet wider than same; over these, two inch cypress plank were laid, perpendicular to the run

of the wall and on this plank the brickwork was started. The outside palmetto logs were kept from moving by a continuous row of short stubs or piles, about four feet long, some of yellow pine and some of red cedar, driven until flush with the top of the palmetto logs.

Such was the construction of the main walls and their thickness so far below high tide level at once answered the question that had puzzled the architects before the excavations were commenced, namely, why the cellar of the Missroon House was dry when, at high tide, its floor lay below sea-level by almost three feet. The answer was now evident—the tide water encountered too much opposition in the old Bastion walls to seep through an odd six feet of brickwork, extending downwards fifteen feet and then, in six hours time, seep through the twenty-four inch house walls and cellar floor.

At first it seemed that the walls just described were all that remained of Granville Bastion, but the grubbing up of the roots of a small tree on the east side of the Missroon House revealed a small sixteen by twenty inch opening through what turned out to be the roof of a chamber outside the main fortification wall. Further excavation revealed this as a small vaulted chamber, six feet high and wide, of irregular rectangular outline, its west wall abutting against the east main wall of the fortification. Its general outline can be seen on the accompanying cut. Its walls are two feet four inches thick, its floor and roof eight inches thick, the vault being formed by bricks laid on end. The chamber was empty, its inside walls being plastered with a stucco-like material, either painted or turned slate blue with age, through which the joints of the brickwork were easily discerned. Further to the north, but with no connection between the two, was later disclosed the remains of a second chamber, of which only the floor and one wall remained, the vaulted roof and other walls having been removed and the chamber hollow filled with rubbish at some unknown time. The remaining wall differed from the walls of the other chamber by having a small opening or trap door at floor level (now six feet below ground level), closed with an iron plate and bricked across on the inside.

When disclosed these were first thought to be either powder magazines or cisterns but why the first should have been placed

outside the fortification walls or the second placed in soil that was permeated with salt water seemed unanswerable and illogical, let alone the question of the apparent trap or clean-out door so far below ground level in the second chamber. The cause of the peculiar zig-zag in the south wall of the first-discovered chamber is also unknown—certainly no reason was revealed for it in the excavations. The question of why the chambers lay outside the main wall however was answered by later excavations. These disclosed that at twenty-seven feet from the south-east angle of the main bastion, a two foot four inch thick brick wall of the same height as the remains of the bastion branched out and ran north-east away from the thick five foot wide wall. Thus the so-called powder-chambers did lie within part of the fortifications, if this secondary wall can be regarded as part of the same work. Possibly it represents the extensions of 1752 or it may be some unknown work or fortifications erected between the time of the Bastion construction and the construction of the Missroon House. The end of this branch wall was never determined; twenty-eight feet of it was revealed by our excavations but how far beyond that point it extends is unknown, our work not calling for further excavation in that direction.

Beyond these chambers and walls nothing of great interest was disclosed. On the external south face of the main wall, half way of the exposed length of that face, was revealed a buttress about four feet below the present top of the fortifications and traces of others could be discerned at the quarter-points. On the east side, at one point, the main wall although five feet wide at the top, did not hold that thickness all the way down, but two feet down from the top was undercut two feet, thus making the actual section profile at that point like an inverted "L". There was no evidence however of any opening into the powder-chamber.

The earth-fill around the south of the bastion, i.e., between the south wall and the present south sea-wall of the property was composed mostly of cobblestones and oyster-shells; on the east it was largely indeterminate earth and rubbish and within the fort a sand-clay mixture of approximately 50 per cent each. In the center of the bastion enclosure which was unoccupied by the Missroon cellar was found a small circular well, filled with earth. and this was not disturbed.

The sole antiques that were unearthed were cast iron cannon-balls, three outside the fortification, the rest within. Those found may be tabulated as follows:

NUMBER FOUND	SIZE (DIAMETER)	WEIGHT (APPROXIMATE)
	inches	pounds
1	5	18
1	4½	12
1	4	8
6	3	4-4½

Of these, the larger sizes are in the possession of Mr. Worthy, the general contractor for the work, some of the smaller ones were carried away by the workmen, two are in the possession of the architects and one in the possession of Mr. John Bennett. The architects, Messrs. Simons and Lapham, have samples of the brick taken from the main bastion wall on the south side, about 10 feet below sidewalk level and pieces of the cypress planking and palmetto log grillage from a depth of 14 feet on the same side. From their position one would almost feel justified in assigning an age of an odd two hundred years to them, no matter how much rebuilding was done. Possibly some authority on antique armaments can also determine when cannon with bores to fit the balls recovered were used or ceased to be used and thus determine other dates.

When the Shrine building is complete it will completely cover and include the site of the main bastion walls but should the concrete and brick piazzas ever be removed again, Granville Bastion will be revealed much more clearly, as part of the earth was not replaced. It is hoped however that this will not occur for a century or so, as the architects have endeavored to retain as much of the old Missroon House as possible within the new Temple building, with the hope that it will be not only a Masonic building but an architectural monument, just as the South Carolina Hall is to-day both an architectural monument of the past and the home of the South Carolina Society. Until again revealed by demolition, those interested can locate the walls of Granville Bastion by the following references:—

The new north wall of the Omar Temple building rests directly on the old north wall of Granville Bastion from the East Bay St.

sidewalk almost to the middle door at grade level on the north side; at which point the north-east corner of the fortification occurs. The inside corner of the brick pier that forms the extreme south-east corner of the new building is practically directly over the outer angle of the south-east corner of the Bastion and the south wall of the Bastion passes under the East Bay sidewalk practically on the center line of the new piazza bay that opens onto the street.

It is hoped that these rough notes will afford interest to the members of the South Carolina Historical Society and that those who know more of the history of the Bastion, of its birth, enlargements and final absorption and submergence into reclaimed land and building sites will be able to add other points of interest.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY  
GAZETTE

Copied by JEANNIE HEYWARD REGISTER

*(Continued from July issue)*

Died, in Columbia, on Monday the 26th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mr. Theophilus Watson Chisholm, merchant, of East-Granby.

Died, on the 30th ult. in the 28th year of his age, Mr. John McNamara, a native of Garrick on Suir, in Ireland. (Thursday, Oct. 2, 1800.)

Married, yesterday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Frost, Mr. John Woddrop, merchant, to Miss Ann M'Call, daughter of John M'Call, esq. (Friday, Oct. 3, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, Mr. John Duffus, merchant, to Miss Ann Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, esq.

Died, on Thursday morning, Mr. William Thorney, after six days illness.

Died, on the 26th September, Cornelius Dupont, esquire. (Saturday, October 4, 1800.)

Died, on Friday evening last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. John F. Remsen, in the 36th year of his age, a native of New York. (Monday, Oct. 6, 1800.)

Married, on Monday evening, the 6th instant, by the rev. Mr. Mathews, Dr. William De Bow, to Mrs. Hannah Hunt, both of this place. (Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Buist, Mr. John Coburn, to the agreeable and accomplished Miss Ann Pendarvis.

Died, on Friday morning, the 10th instant, Mr. Mathew Shields, of a lingering sickness, which he bore to his last moments with Christian fortitude. (Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1800.)

Married, on Monday the 13th instant, by the rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. Charles Aikman, to Miss Leonora Mills. (Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1800.)

Died, the 12th instant, in the 53rd year of her age, Mrs. Guerin, widow of John B. Guerin, confectioner, of this city. (Thursday, Oct. 16, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening, by the rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. William Haughton, to Miss Mary Leslie. (Monday, Oct. 20, 1800.)

Married, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, David Deas, esq. to Miss Mary Sommers.

Died, on Wednesday the 15th October, 1800, Mr. Adam Culliatt, of Jacksonborough, in the thirty-first year of his age. His death was occasioned by his horse running away with him, and violently rushing him against a cotton scaffold; he languished about two hours, and was sensible to his end. His funeral was attended by a number of respectable inhabitants, and a detachment of the Pon-Pon troop of horse, to which he belonged, and was by them buried, with the honors of war, at the burial ground of his ancestors, on Pon-Pon neck. (Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1800.)

Died, on Saturday morning, the 18th instant, George Taylor, esq. attorney at law, a native of the County of Kent, in England. He has resided upwards of seventeen years in this country, during which time he practised at the bar with strict integrity, and for several years past filled the office of register in the court of equity. His friends have to regret in him the loss of a cheerful member of society, and the country a firm supporter of the federal government. (Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the reverend Mr. Frost, Mr. Robert A. Darby, to Miss Rebecca Sinclair, both of this city. (Saturday, Oct. 25, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday the 16th instant, by the reverend Mr. M'Calla, Mr. Joseph Dubose, of St. Thomas's, to Miss Mary Ann Mell, of St. James, Santee. (Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1800.)

Thursday, the 23rd October, was married at Camden, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. William Adamson, merchant, only son of John Adamson, esq. to Miss Amelia Alexander, only daughter of Dr. Isaac Alexander, both of that place.

Died, at Camden, on Friday morning 24th October, Mr. William Luyten, formerly a resident of this city. (Friday, Oct. 31, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Faber, Jr. John Spring, to Miss Catherine Reader, both of this city.

Died, on the 30th instant, in the prime of life, Mr. Stephen Toussiger, after two days illness, which he bore with perfect resignation to the will of God. He has left an elderly and tender mother, to regret the loss of a loving, kind and affectionate son. During the short space of time that he was sick, he displayed such Christian fortitude, that reason without grace could not sufficiently account for; and, leaning by faith on the breast of Jesus, he breathed his life out sweetly there, without a struggle or a groan. He was interred yesterday evening. A numerous train of his relatives and friends, attended the mournful scene. (Saturday, Nov. 1, 1800.)

Died, on the 10th October, at Cheshire, in Connecticut, Edward Trescot, jun. son of E. Trescot, esq, of this city. Whilst himself with three of his school-mates, were amusing themselves in a cyder-mill, a piece of timber gave way, and with such violence struck him, as to put a period to his life in 24 hours. By his parents this loss is more poignantly felt, since his amiable and sweet temper was such, as made him universally beloved in a strange place; and his young countrymen coming from the same academy, were rapturous in his praises. The rev. clergyman who had the care of his education, has repeatedly written that he was well convinced he would make a figure in literature, being ripe for college long before his age would make him admissible, and he did not doubt but that he would do honour to his native country. (Monday, Nov. 3, 1800.)

Died, on Saturday, the first instant, a young man who called himself John Irving; but a mystery surrounded him which the gloomy horrors of death never dispersed. He acknowledged that Irving was not his own, but his mother's maiden name; said he was born in New Jersey, and bound an apprentice to a confectioner; that he became weary of his business, wished to see the world, and eloped from his master; that he sailed from Baltimore to the West Indies, and was obliged to put into this port through stress of weather, where he soon formed a connection with a painter, and studiously applied himself to acquire his art. He was attacked by the fever common to this place, which at first did not exhibit any symptoms of mortality, but on the third day he was seized with strong convulsive fits, which continued till he expired. Perhaps from this imperfect sketch of his history, his friends may be able to trace his melancholy fate on a foreign shore. (Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1800.)

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the rev. Mr. Munds, captain Joshua Jones, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Maria Ann Gibbs. (Saturday, Nov. 8, 1800.)

Died, at his father's house, in Darlington District, after a tedious and distressing illness, which he bore with the most manly fortitude upwards of five weeks, capt. John Augustus Benton, eldest son of col. Lemuel Benton, aged twenty-five years. (Monday, Nov. 10, 1800.)

Married, on Saturday evening, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Buist, Mr. James Turnbull, to Miss Emma Whitaker, both of this city.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Buist, Mr. John Anthony Woodle, to the amiable Miss Susannah Semson, both of this city.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Faber, Mr. F. F. Schroter, to Miss Elizabeth R. Dubbert, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dubbert, of the German Church in this city. (Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1800.)

Married, on Saturday evening, by the rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. William Hutson, to Miss Mary Miller, both of this city. (Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1800.)

Married, on Tuesday last, by the rev. Mr. Keith, Daniel Boyle, esq. to Mrs. Jane Slann, both of St. Paul's Parish. (Thursday, Nov. 13, 1800.)

Died, on the 6th instant, after a short illness, at his plantation at Perkins's Bluff, on Savannah River, Charles Jones Brown, esq, lately elected a member of the senate of this state for Barnwell district. He was a worthy honest man, and much respected by his friends and neighbors. (Saturday, Nov. 15, 1800.)

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. John Burch, aged 19 years, a native of the Island of Bermuda, after a short illness. (Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1800.)

Married, on Sunday, the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gourley, Thomas G. Scot, esq. to Miss Mary Stevens, both of Prince William's parish, Beaufort district. (Friday, Nov. 21, 1800.)

Married in St. Thomas's Parish, last Thursday evening by the reverend bishop Smith, captain Robert Wilson, to Miss Charity Latham daughter of Mr. Daniel Latham, both of this city.

Married, on Thursday evening, by the rev. Mr. Jenkins, Mr.

John Hanahan, jun. to the amiable and accomplished Miss Ann Godfrey, both of this city.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Keith, Mr. Sylvester Arms, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver, both of this city. (Monday, Nov. 24, 1800.)

Married, on Tuesday the 18th inst, at Black Mingo, Mr. James Davidson, to the amiable Miss Sarah Dickey.

Married, at Beaufort, on Tuesday, 18th instant, Mr. James Mair, of this city, merchant, to Miss Ann Graham, daughter of the rev. William E. Graham, deceased.

Married, on Saturday evening, by the rev. Mr. Mathews, capt, Ebenezer Plate, to Miss Jane Clarke, both of this place. (Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Frost, Timothy Ford, esq. to Miss Mary Magdalen Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau, esq.

Married, on Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, by the rev. Mr, Faber, Mr. John Stecker, to Miss Magdalen Row.

Died, on Monday the 17th instant, John M'Call, sen. esq. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation. His amiable virtues render his loss truly irreparable to his afflicted family and friends. (Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1800.)

Married, last evening, by the rev. Mr. Mathews, Mr. Michael Jordain, to Miss Eliza Smith, both of this city. (Thursday, Nov. 27, 1800.)

Died, on the 20th inst. at her residence on the Round O. after an ill state of health for many years, Mrs. Frances Perry, the amiable wife of Dr. James Perry. (Eulogy omitted.)

Died, on Sunday last, of a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Vernon, aged twenty-three years; a young man much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Friday, Nov. 28, 1800.)

Died, in this city, on the 24th instant, aged eighty-five years, Benjamin Mazyck, esquire, a native of this state, and a respectable inhabitant of the parish of Goose-Creek for near seventy years. (Saturday, Nov. 29, 1800.)

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Thompson, Daniel Elliott Huger, esq. to Miss Isabella Joanna Middleton, both of this city.

Departed this life, on yesterday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth Peace,

wife of Isaac Peace, esq., of this city. This lady was born in the island of Barbadoes, and brought up in the principles of Friends, to which she always continued stedfast. (Eulogy omitted.) (Monday, Dec. 1, 1800.)

Died, on Sunday evening, the 23rd ult. Mrs. Frances Legare, relict of Daniel Legare, sen. esq. aged 61 years. (Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1800.)

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mathews, Mr. Robert Lebby, to Mrs. Catharine Ecklin Lees, both of this city. (Thursday, Dec. 4, 1800.)

Died, on Wadmalaw Island, the 24th ultimo, after a lingering illness, in the 18th year of her age, Mrs. Susannah Young Dubose, consort of D. Dubose, esquire, of said place. (Friday, Dec. 5, 1800.)

Married, on Tuesday evening last, on John's Island, by the reverend Mr. Edmund Matthews, Thomas Simmons, esq. to Miss Amelia Ward, Daughter of Joshua Ward, esq.

Married, on Thursday evening the 4th instant, by the rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. William Veitch, to Miss Ann Goodby Browne, both of this city. (Saturday, Dec. 6, 1800.)

Married, at Augusta, on Tuesday 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Hull, Mr. Charles Cunningham, merchant, to Miss Ann Pritchard Eve, eldest daughter of capt. Oswall Eve.

Died, at Laurens Court-house, 7th Nov. Mr. James Gray, a much respected citizen; his republican principles made him many enemies; under the cloak of religion they assailed him; but truth stood firm; their arrows fell unpointed to the ground, and he left the world in peace. (Monday, Dec. 8, 1800.)

Died, on the 11th instant, after a short illness, Mr. John Morison, much lamented by his relations and friends. (Monday, Dec. 15, 1800.)

Died, on Thursday, the 11th instant, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Stevens, wife of Dr. W. Stevens. Suddenly cut off in the morning of life, while there was, to her affectionate husband and infant children, a prospect of lengthened happiness and pleasure, this event is indeed greatly afflictive; but her relations have the comfort of believing, that to herself the transition has been from earth to heaven.

Died, at Georgetown, on Wednesday last, in the 61st year of his

age, after a short and painful illness, which he supported with fortitude and becoming resignation to the will of the supreme disposer of events, Abraham Cohen, esq. post-master. He was born in London, and as early as the year 1762, commenced and carried on commercial business in this place with much advantage to himself, and satisfaction to those who had any transactions with him. A few years before his death he retired from business, having by his industry, talents, integrity and good conduct, acquired a handsome fortune. (Eulogy omitted.) (Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1800.)

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Bishop Smith, Stephen Ravenel, esq., to Miss Catharine Mazyck, second daughter of William Mazyck, esquire, deceased. (Wednesday Dec. 17, 1800.)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Mathews, Mr. Morang, to Mrs. Lane, widow of Mr. Lane.

Married, on Tuesday last, by the rev. Mr. Mathews, Mr. Thomas Darrell of Goose-creek, to Miss Jane Cook, of the same place.

Died, on Saturday last, Mr. James Davison, grocer.

Died, on Monday evening last, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Williams, relict of the late Mr. John Mortimer Williams, of this city. (Thursday, Dec. 13, 1800.)

Married, last evening, by the rev. Dr. Buist, John Champneys, esq., to the amiable Mrs. Saunders, widow of the late Roger Parker Saunders, esq. (Friday, Dec. 19, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. John Turnbull, merchant, of Savannah, to Miss Henrietta Guerin, of this city.

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. William C. Marlen, to the agreeable Miss Margaret Davis, both of this city.

Died, on Wednesday evening, the 17th instant, James Alexander Wright, esq. eldest son of the later Alexander Wright, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, and formerly of this state. If integrity, benevolence, and suavity of disposition, are among those essential principles which stand foremost in constituting human worth, he possessed them in a characteristic degree; and with them were highly blended the polished manners, and unassuming deportment of the gentleman. Those impressions, which were co-extensive with his

intercourse in life, cannot but keenly heighten the sorrow and regret of his relatives and friends. (Saturday, Dec. 20, 1800.)

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Frost, Dr. Isaac Chanler, to Mrs. Caroline McCord, relict of the late William McCorde, esquire.

Married, on Sunday, the 31st inst. Mr. Adam Ford, to Miss Sarah Bacot, both of this city.

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the rev. Doctor Keith, Mr. John Stent to Miss Elizabeth North.

Died, on Thursday the 11th inst. in Clarendon County, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Agnes Colclough. Suddenly cut off, while there was to her affectionate husband and a rising family of children, a prospect of lengthened happiness and pleasure, this event is indeed greatly afflictive; but her relations have the comfort of believing, that though their loss is great, it is her eternal gain. (Monday, Dec. 22, 1800.)

Married, on Monday morning, by the rev. Mr. Furman, Mr. John C. W. Cox, of this city, to Miss Eleanor Screven, of Goosecreek.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. David Johnston, to Miss Eleanor Clement, youngest daughter of Mr. John Clement.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Furman, Mr. Bordman Estell, to Mrs. Sarah Huff, both of this city. (Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1800.)

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. James McHeath, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Anne McHerron, both of this city.

Died, on Thursday 18th December, John Charles Foyeux, aged 80 years. He was a native of Bourdeaux in France, and for near 50 years a resident in Cape Francois; during which period he transacted the greatest part of the mercantile concerns of the commerce of the United States in that place, with an alertness and fidelity which reflected honor to his memory and understanding. . . . He gained by his business a handsome fortune of £50,000 in St. Domingo, which he was obliged to abandon, with others of his unfortunate fellow citizens, in consequence of the disturbances in that unhappy island; which, when possessing, he liberally diffused around him with hospitality and urbanity of

temper, particularly to the Americans, to whom he was sincerely attached. As a husband and a father, he was beloved and respected, and his loss must ever be truly and universally regretted. (Saturday, Dec. 27, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening, by the rev. Dr. Hollingshead, Andrew Burnet, esq. of Combahee, to Miss Eliza Washington Desaussure, of this city. (Monday, Dec. 29, 1800.)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Furman, Mr. Wood Furman, to Miss Hannah Bowers, daughter of captain David Bowers, both of this city. (Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1800.)

Died, in this city, on Wednesday morning last, aged 24 years, Miss Sarah Bruce Rhind, eldest daughter of the late David Rhind, esq. In the bloom of youth and beauty, when every prospect around her promised long life and happiness, was this most accomplished young lady torn by a hasty disease of three weeks duration, from a tender and affectionate mother, a beloved father, and weeping relatives. Those friends to whom she was intimately known, while they feel most sensibly the distress and affliction occasioned by her premature fate, will find relief on being told that she met the approach of the king of terrors with that composure, which is only the attendant of a virtuous and well spent life.

"Cropt like a flower, she withered in her bloom,

Tho' flattering health had promised years to come."

(Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1800.)

*(To be continued)*

## HISTORICAL NOTES

### HENRIETTA JOHNSON—SOME PORTRAITS BY HER

In the *Year Book of the City of Charleston, S. C.* for 1899, pp. 137-147, is an article on *Art and Artists in Provincial South Carolina* by the late Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D., in which he makes some mention of Henrietta Johnson, a woman artist, who did portraits in pastel here, in the first quarter of the 18th Century. So very little has ever been found about this early American artist, who, according to St. Philip's Register, was buried March 9th 1728/9, that any additional information is of interest.

The abstract of Joseph Brailsford's will, given below, mentions some portraits by her.

Joseph Brailsford was the third son of Edward Brailsford, some of whose letters are printed in this *Magazine*, Vol. VIII, p. 151, and whose will, as the will of Edmund Brailsford, is given in Vol. V, p. 165; that his name was Edward, rather than Edmund, is shown several times over by the records here. In St. Andrew's Register he with his wife Bridget, who died Dec. 1729, and several of his children, appear.

Joseph Brailsford married Elizabeth Waring (This *Magazine*, Vol. XXIV, p. 84.)

I, Joseph Brailsford of Goose Creek, planter

Son Edward Brailsford two tracts of land on Cooseewhatchi Swamp in Granville County containing 650 acres when 21, but if he die under age &c the choice of above tracts to son Joseph Brailsford, and after he has made choice then remainder to son John Brailsford.

To son Edward Brailsford when 21, gold watch made by Killmester together with the cold chain that belongs to it. But in case of his death under 20 years, then same to daughter Sarah Brailsford when 16.

To son Edward Brailsford when 21 years old, brilliant Diamond ring also his late Mother's and my own Pictures done by Theus, likewise the pictures of the Late Landgrave Joseph Morton and Mrs. Sarah Middleton, but if he die under 21, then same to son Joseph Brailsford.

To son Joseph Brailsford my gold watch made by Dupont with the Green and Black Shagreen case belonging to same, Likewise my gold seal with my Coat of Arms, also his Grandfathers, Grandmothers, my own, his Uncle Edward Brailsfords and his Aunt Bridgetts pictures with all the rest of the family pictures not otherwise disposed of. Also my diamond studs.

To son John Brailsford, silver watch with the name of Joseph Morton engraved on Dial Plate, also his Grandfather and Grandmother Brailsfords Picture with my own, and his Uncle Brailsfords Picture, all done by the late *Mrs. Johnston*, also my ring with an Amethys and a Diamond on each side.

To my daughter Sarah Brailsford ring with six diamonds and fifteen pearls. She to chose a female slave &c.

To Mrs. Sarah Dart £100 current Money.

Rest of Estate, negroes, horses, cattle stock, Bonds, notes, ready money, Plate, Jewells, Book Furniture Linnen to all my children, Joseph, John, Sarah and Edward, all under age.

Hon: Henry Middleton, Francis Wilkinson, Brother Samuel Brailsford, Brother-in-law Benjamin Waring and Joseph Waring to be Executors.

Dated 28 May 1759

Signed: Jos: Brailsford.

Archibald Stobo, Richard Park Stobo, and William Burrows, witnesses.

Proved 5th Sept. 1760.

#### DEWEES ISLAND IN 1791

The following advertisement from the *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Friday, Feb. 25, 1791, is of interest in showing the state of cultivation on the Hunting Islands over a hundred years ago.

This Island was the property of Col. Thomas Carey, in 1697.

Coll<sup>o</sup> Thomas Cary had a Grant for Eight hundred and Ten Acres of Land in Berkly County it being an Island Commonly Called Timicau or one of the Hunting Islands Butting and Bounding To the Southeast on the Ocean to the Northeast on an Inlett That Lyeth Between This Island and Bullins Island to the Northwest on a Creek that runeth into the aforesaid Inlet Yielding and Paying Therefore on Every first day of December w<sup>ch</sup> Shall be

after the first day of December in The year of our Lord one Thousand Six hundred Ninety and Seaven The full Sum of Eight Shillings Curr<sup>t</sup> Money it is dated The Eighth day of December in The Year of our Lord one Thousand Six hundred and Ninety Seven And Signed by Joseph Blake, Joseph Morton, William Hawett, Ja: Moore.<sup>1</sup>

“TIMICAU  
Or more commonly known by the name of  
DEWEES'S ISLAND

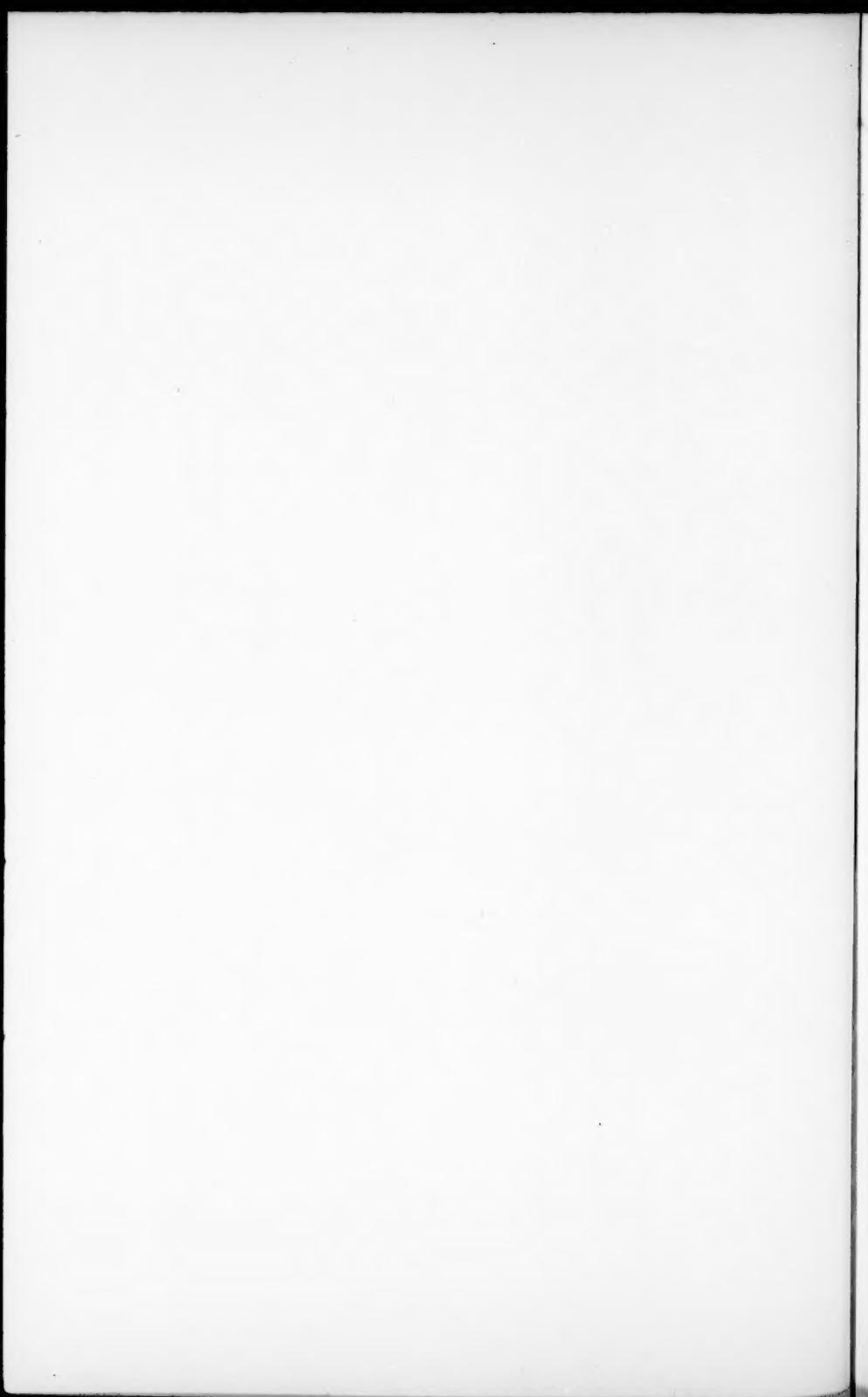
Will be sold at private sale,  
On terms to be made agreeable to Messrs. Smith, DeSaussure and  
Darrell, and Mr. Samuel Legare, merchants in Charleston.

The tract contains 900 acres of high land, more or less, and on the premises are, a comfortable dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, an overseer's house of two rooms, a barn 40 by 18, a corn house 28 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, poultry house, dairy, smoke house and negro houses, to accommodate 30. 400 acres are good for indigo, cotton and corn, 60 of which are cleare and 40 under fence; the remainder well timbered with young live oaks and pine, with a number of palmetto trees fit for market. It exceeds most of the islands for fishing and fowling, and is an excellent range for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and goats. The purchaser may also have with it six country borne negroes, a variety of stock, two boats for shelling, a waggon, and several articles which are useful for lime, for which business a case of new construction has been erected, and is more productive than any hitherto known. It is unnecessary to say anything of the air of this beautiful spot, as the benefits arising from it have been experienced by numbers, who from a declining state have been restored to perfect health.

Any person inclinable to treat for it, may be informed of the terms by application to

Job Colcock.”

<sup>1</sup> Grant Book, N. C., p. 261, office of Historical Commission, Columbia.  
Kindness of Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.



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